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A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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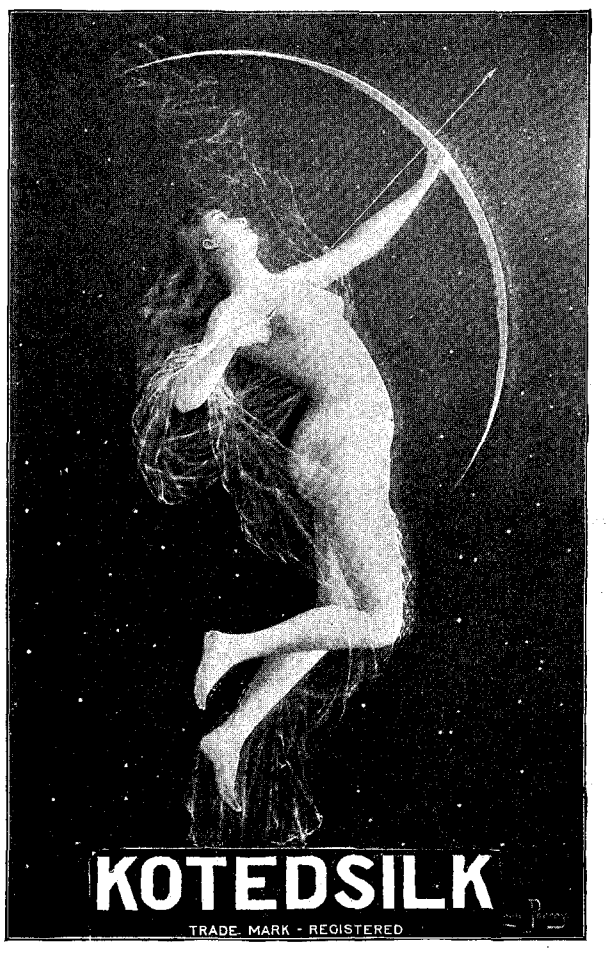

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS ON THE PHILIPPINE WAR.

THE anti-expansion sentiment among our German-American citizens appears to be gaining in strength. Most of their papers demand that the United States come to terms with the Tagals. Many Democratic papers subject General Otis's bulletins to searching and by no means charitable criticism, interpreting them as stories of defeat and humiliation. Republican papers friendly to the Administration say little about the war. Not a few German-American papers of acknowledged influence declare boldly that a nation with a criminal record like that of the people of the United States would be more profitably employed in improving its own civilization rather than in the attempt to assimilate benevolently a far-off nation that has requested the American army of occupation to return to its own shores. The *Freie Presse*, Chicago, says:

"Nothing is so likely to disgust an intellectually healthy person as the talk of the jingo papers about our civilizing mission. In the first place, our civilization is of such a kind that we can not with decency offer it to any one, even as a gift. The administration of our large cities shows that we are not equal to the task of governing them. The almost daily occurrence of lynchings proves that our laws are not even sufficient to maintain a minimum of order, and the corruption which our war with Spain revealed does not place us in the light of a people who can recommend their education and breeding to others, much less force it upon them at the point of the sword. Whether the people whom we liberated are fit to govern themselves or not is none of our business. When the United States was struggling for her independence, many people in Paris and Berlin regarded us as not quite 'ripe' for self-government, yet the 'rebels' were assisted, and no attempt was made to hold them in tutelage. . . . We have, here at home, much room for improvement ere we can claim equality with the most highly civilized nations, and we have therefore not the slightest moral right to force our scanty education and civilization upon others."

The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* fears that the expansion policy of the Administration will cause the Republican Party to lose the next Presidential election, and calls that policy the only weak point of the Republicans. The New York *Staats-Zeitung*, whose excellent foreign news commands respect—it gives the version of the Associated Press and an extensive special cable letter daily—expresses itself, in the main, as follows:

We often find in the papers printed in English remarks to the effect that, even if the annexation of the Philippines was a mistake, we can not draw back as we would lose prestige. Now, the United States did gain a little prestige by the war with Spain, but hardly as much as most Americans fancy. Spain does not pass muster as a military power on the other side of the Atlantic, and it is not admitted that the United States proved its warlike ability. On the contrary, our deficiencies as a military power became more apparent. But what has most hurt our prestige is the fact that we have broken the promises with which we began the war, by our reservations at the Peace Conference as well as by our Philippine war. Our influence in the council of nations would have been greater if we had left to Spain's colonies their freedom and independence after the war. We will admit that retreat from the Philippines would now somewhat damage our military reputation. But, as we have shown, that reputation never amounted to much, and a struggle lasting for years is not likely to increase it. Taken altogether, it is best to withdraw from our untenable position.

The *Morgen Journal*, New York, quotes Admiral Dewey in support of the assertion that the Filipinos are quite able to govern themselves, and believes it would be best to give the Filipinos autonomy first and win them over to annexation later. The *Westliche Post*, St. Louis, agrees with the New York *Staats-Zeitung* in saying that our policy has reduced rather than increased our prestige, and thinks that our inability to conquer the Filipinos will reduce our military reputation to nothing. Moreover, the attitude of the United States creates distrust everywhere. The paper says:

"The results of this distrust begin to show themselves. In Canada they reveal themselves in the irritable attitude of the people, and the coldness evinced toward the United States. In South America the republics forget their quarrels and think of combining in order to defend themselves against us. The representatives of the South American countries try to explain why they draw closer together, but the real reason is obvious. Moreover, the great distrust of the United States shown by the South Americans reveals itself in the many arrests of American citizens under pretense that they are spies."

The Louisville *Anzeiger* points to the Hazleton massacre, the murder of the Italians, and the unfortunate prisoners in the Cœur d'Alene district, "where hundreds of men are kept confined without the chance of a fair trial," as proof that civilization, justice, and humanity are not exactly at home under the Stars and Stripes. Many papers aver that the war is being carried on with a veritable riff-raff, that the American citizen will not enlist now that the war with Spain is over, and that more than one town in the United States prepares for defense when United States troops pass through. "No wonder that the Filipinos hate their 'liberators' now worse than the Spaniards," says the Buffalo *Volksfreund*. The New Jersey *Freie Presse* thinks when men like Dewey, Fun-

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ston, and Barrett are against the war, it is time to end it. The *Wächter und Anzeiger*, Cleveland, Ohio, referring to the bombardment and plundering of defenseless towns, says:

"Even if the war were carried on in a humane fashion it would be nothing to boast of. As it is carried on now it calls to heaven for vengeance, as the greatest crime that could possibly be committed by a strong people against a weaker one. If our imperialists could only read in their morning papers, as they eat their breakfast, what flits through the brains of the Filipinos when they think of the United States!"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A PARTY WAR IN KENTUCKY.

AN interesting situation is presented in Kentucky by the nomination of two Democratic candidates for governor, a movement that may result, as some predict, in demoralizing the Democratic forces in a doubtful State on the eve of a Presidential campaign. The situation is thus described in the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.):

"The convention of Democratic bolters at Lexington has made the split in the Kentucky Democracy a formidable affair. Senator 'Joe' Blackburn nearly faints whenever he makes a speech because of his fury over the situation. As a situation it is extraordinary and quite worthy of the attention of people who make situations a study. In some respects it is baffling, but it is always interesting.

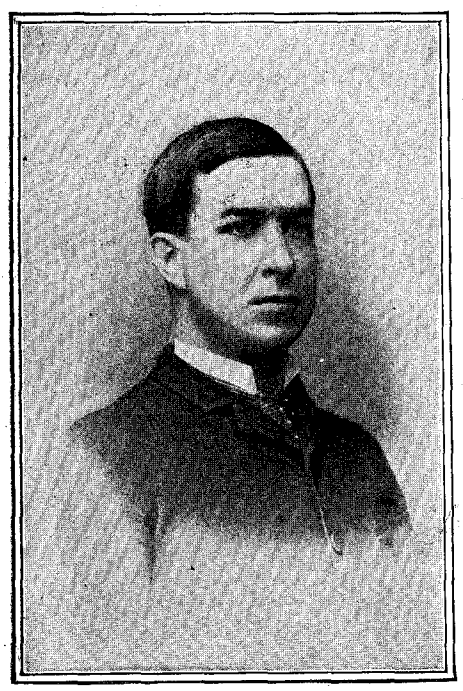
"This man Goebel, the regular Democratic nominee, was as fairly nominated by the Louisville convention as are most men who run for political office. . . . . .

"But a formidable revolt against Goebel has arisen. This revolt is not bounded by lines of cleavage between gold and silver men. John Young Brown, a former governor, is an earnest free-silver man, but he is the nominee of the dissidents. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner opposes Goebel and even calls him a Robespierre, yet General Buckner was the gold Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1896. The split seems to be due to causes entirely local, and also complex. A large number of people, having nothing in common on other matters, find themselves in agreement concerning Goebel.

"First, he has antagonized Democrats who hold honor dear in politics, by the election law which he succeeded in forcing through the last legislature. The Goebel law is certainly an outrage, and solely because of it Mr. Goebel deserves defeat. The law creates a board of three state commissioners, who are empowered to appoint subordinate boards of three members in each county. The local board is to name all the judges and clerks of election, and no provision is made for minority party representation in any of the boards. With Goebel, or any other man, as governor, this law provides a political machine of enormous and dangerous power. The fear that Mr. Goebel, if elected, will become a boss difficult to overthrow is well based, therefore, and the opposition of his enemies at this critical time becomes easily understood.

"With those who object to the Goebel election law are joined a considerable number of ex-Confederate voters and the interests of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. These old Confederates harbor a deep grudge against the candidate because he killed Col. John D. Sandford a few years ago. Colonel Sandford was very popular in veteran circles. Mr. Goebel, however, was acquitted by the courts in the trial for the shooting, on the ground of self-defense. According to the evidence Sandford was the first to draw his pistol, but Goebel was too quick for the older man and shot him dead. The old soldiers, however, believe that Goebel incited the colonel to draw on him. Yet it was shown that the colonel had threatened the lawyer with violence for days before the shooting. The opposition of the railroads is due to Mr. Goebel's long warfare against their interests. He has been very industrious in prosecuting claims against the corporations, and has secured the passage of laws not designed to benefit them. Still another influence which Mr. Goebel must combat is the prejudice of the aristocratic families of Kentucky against a young man whose father was a very humble immigrant from Pennsylvania. The old families look upon him as a 'political upstart.'

"Bryan has indorsed Mr. Goebel because he is the regular candidate and is supported by Blackburn. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* supports him because of its desire not to be bolting all the time, and also, perhaps, with the hope that under Goebel's leadership silverism may be thrown off. Mr. Watterson's quick rally to the regular candidate probably made it easier for many silver Democrats to bolt. The famous editor is hated like a rattlesnake by many of those whom he fiercely denounced as 'anarchists' only a short time ago. The outcome of this intricate conflict is in grave doubt, yet Mr. Goebel himself is an exceptional organizer and worker, while Bryan's appeals can not fail to have great influence. It is certainly a rare Republican opportunity at this writing."



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WILLIAM E. GOEBEL,

Democratic Candidate for Governor of Kentucky.

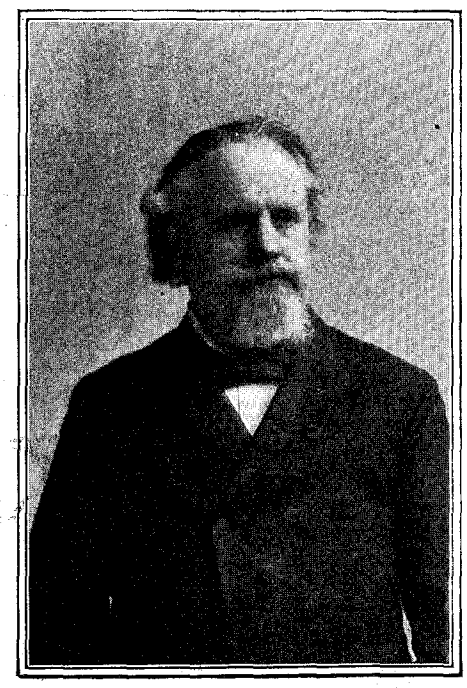
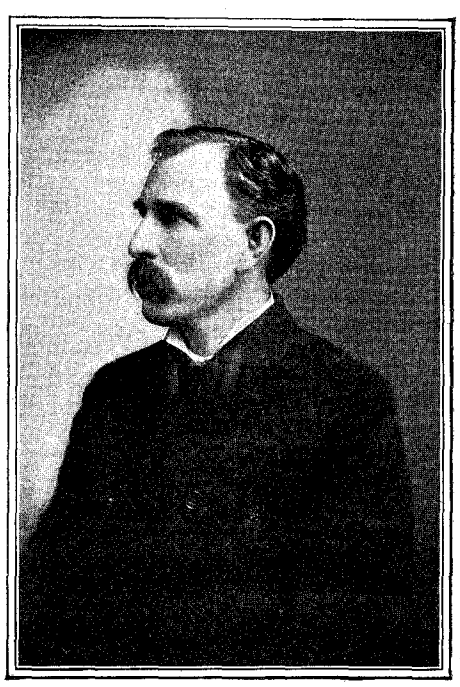


Photo by Klauber, Louisville.

JOHN YOUNG BROWN,

Nominated by the anti-Goebel Democrats for Governor.



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W. S. TAYLOR,

Republican Candidate for Governor.

KENTUCKY GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES.

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A CUBAN CENSUS.

THE President's proclamation to the Cuban people, intimating that the census, about to be taken, is a step preparatory to self-government for the island, has met no adverse criticism in the American press, and seems to be generally considered a wise act. The proclamation reads as follows:

"TO THE PEOPLE OF CUBA:

"The disorganized condition of your island, resulting from the war and the absence of any generally recognized authority aside from the temporary military control of the United States, has made it necessary that the United States should follow the restoration of order and peaceful industry by giving its assistance and supervision to the successive steps by which you will proceed to the establishment of an effective system of self-government.

"As a preliminary step in the performance of this duty I have directed that a census of the people of Cuba be taken, and have appointed competent and disinterested citizens of Cuba as enumerators and supervisors.

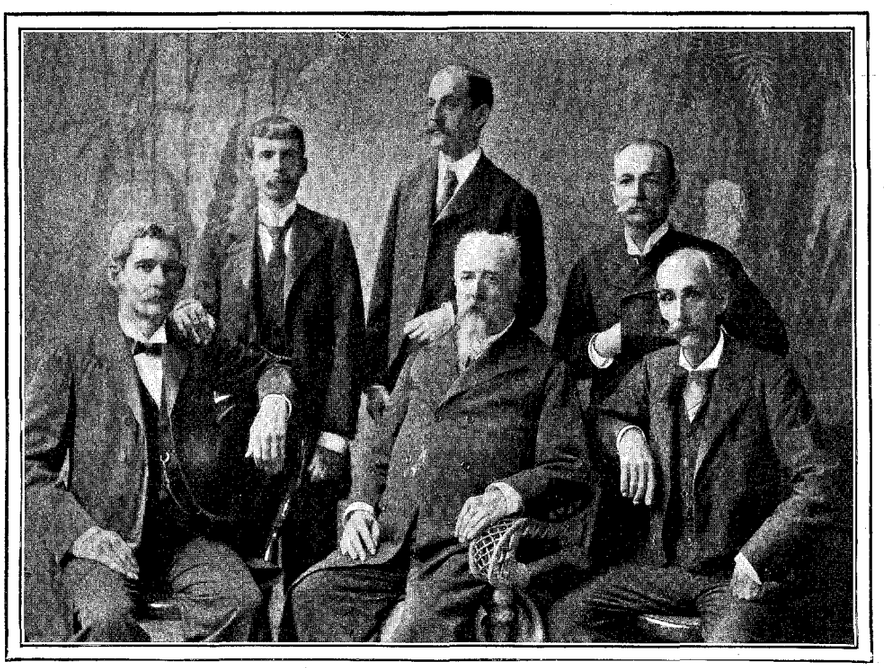
"It is important for the proper arrangement of your new government that the information sought shall be fully and accurately given, and I request that by every means in your power you aid the officers appointed in the performance of their duties.

WM. MCKINLEY."

The feeling of the Cuban press is shown in the following despatch from Havana to the New York *Sun*:

"The proclamation of President McKinley, that was issued here yesterday, was curiously received by the Havana journals, the organ of each faction in Cuban politics receiving it as favorable to its own views. The *Discusion*, the organ of the Separatists, and the *Patria*, a paper of the same stripe, hail the proclamation as the most definite reaffirmation of the joint resolution of Congress, and they construe it as meaning the beginning of absolute independence, for which they are contending. The *Discusion* prints a cartoon showing faces of representatives of each party on reading the proclamation. On the face of the partizan of independence there is a look of unqualified joy, while the face of the annexationist expresses deep disgust.

"The *Nuevo Pais*, on the other hand, comments on the ambiguity of the proclamation's phraseology, and calls attention to the fact that the word independence nowhere appears in it. It declares that the proclamation contains nothing to indicate the recall of the American troops, the termination of the military occupation, or the establishment of a Cuban republic."



SEÑOR AGUERA. SEÑOR RASCO. SEÑOR MENESES.
SEÑOR DUMAS. SEÑOR JIMINEZ. SEÑOR PEQUEÑO.

THE CUBAN CENSUS SUPERVISORS.

Courtesy of the New York *Tribune*.

A VICTORY FOR THE ANTI-EXPANSIONISTS.

THE election of Judge Shackleford (Dem.) to represent Mr. Bland's old district in Congress is hailed by anti-expansion papers as significant. The campaign was made almost entirely upon the issue of expansion, and, in spite of the fact that Judge Shackleford was admittedly less popular than Mr. Bland, he carried the district by over 3,000 plurality, Mr. Bland's plurality in 1898 having been 2,360. A despatch from St. Louis to the New York *Herald* says of the election:

"The result is a distinct victory for the anti-expansion forces, as the battle was fought mainly along that line. The Republican candidate, John W. Vosholl, in his speeches strongly upheld the Republican policy in the Philippines. The Democrats vigorously opposed the expansion trend. The skirmish, which ended so disastrously for the Administration advocates, is the first fought along that line in the United States, and has a significance national in scope and interest. . . . It was noticed in the votes that where the most canvassing was done along anti-expansion lines there the Republicans lost the heaviest."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), which is strongly opposed to expansion, says:

"There are other interesting features of the result than the overwhelming defeat of the expansionists. One is the fact that the Philippine business was the one thing which engrossed the attention of the people. Another is the fact that the Republicans lost most heavily where the most canvassing was done by the Democrats along anti-expansion lines, and that 'Republican strongholds' refused to support the Administration's policy. A third is the indication of the attitude of the German-Americans toward this new issue. These voters are particularly strong in Osage and Cole counties, and the Republican vote in these two counties was cut down from 500 to 600. The opponents of imperialism have reason to feel greatly encouraged over this result. It is in the Mississippi valley that expansion was supposed to be strongest with the people, but the first test of public opinion shows that there is already a revolt in that quarter against the course of the McKinley Administration in the Philippines. The tide has begun setting in the right direction, and it will gain strength steadily."

The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), another leader of the anti-expansion forces, says:

"The old Bland district is in the heart of Missouri and contains Jefferson City, the State capital. It is right on the main route of railroad travel between St. Louis and Kansas City, and can not, therefore, be considered isolated, or 'wayback' from the great currents of popular sentiment which have been sweeping over the West during the past year. It is not far from Kansas and is not out of reach of the military ardor which Funston's volunteers have sent back to their homes. . . . The result of this election is a complete discomfiture for the whole imperialist party in the United States. . . . The facts speak for themselves. The imperialists invited the country to watch the voting in the Eighth Missouri district and see the President indorsed. The answer is an emphatic rebuke. It is also a distinct encouragement to all

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opposition parties to concentrate upon this great issue of Americanism and loyalty to the Declaration of Independence against imperialism and militarism."

The New York *Sun* (Rep.), which favors expansion, sees nothing extraordinary in the Democratic victory:

"The Democratic voters of the Eight Missouri district are of their old way of thinking. They are constitutionally opposed to all Republican plans and purposes irrespective of their merit and efficacy, and whether they are foreign or domestic. They did not vote against expansion; they voted against the Republican Party. They would have done the same if it had been against expansion and the Democratic Party for it.

"Missouri is a sure Democratic State, and this special election in the Eighth district merely illustrates that fact anew."

The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), which favors expansion, takes a similar view:

"The Eighth Missouri is a Democratic district. The Republicans have carried it but once in twenty-five years. It would seem therefore that in electing Judge Shackleford over his Republican opponent the voters of the district merely followed their immemorial custom of giving the most votes to the Democrat. This Democratic triumph is not a solitary, startling, and epoch-making event, but a jog-trot, biennial, and commoner garden custom of the people of the district. Certainly they have rebuked the Republican Administration. They always do, so often as their elections happen to occur during the incumbency of a Republican President."

The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), however, says:

"The test of these issues by the vote of the people of the Eighth district was admitted by the Republicans to be decisive, and their campaign was made on this basis. *The Globe-Democrat* and other Republican organs called strenuously on Republican voters to rally to the support of the Administration policy of expansion. The St. Louis organ of Republicanism was especially insistent that the contest was one of national significance. It formally notified the Eighth-district Republicans that every newspaper published in the United States would devote exceptional space to the news of the election, and exceptional editorial attention to the lesson taught by its results.

"The result offers the plainest possible proof of the growing power of Democracy on the issues to be presented to the people for settlement in 1900."

BOTH SIDES OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION.

ALMOST concurrently, two articles from authoritative sources have appeared, presenting the opposite views—Uitlander and Boer—of the issue in South Africa. Mr. Thomas R. Dodd, of Johannesburg, secretary of the South African League and a leader among the Transvaal Uitlanders in their protest against

WANTED—AN INTERNATIONAL REFORMATORY FOR BAD BOYS.
—*The Record, Chicago.*

President Krüger's methods, sets forth in the September *Forum* a defense of their cause; and the Rev. P. G. J. Meiring, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of Johannesburg, who is in America as a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian congress at Washington, argues, in a press interview, the Boer side.

Mr. Dodd tells of the emigration of the Boers from the Cape northward in 1837 to escape British rule, their principal grievance being the British liberation of their slaves. They found liberty, but not financial success, and by 1877 their government was in such straits that it ceased to exist, and a peaceful anarchy took its place. The government treasury contained twelve shillings and sixpence to meet a debt of £215,000, with no way of raising funds. Sir T. Shepstone, in spite of Boer protests, annexed the country to Great Britain, and an era of prosperity followed. Prosperity did not allay the discontent, however, and four years later, in 1881, the Boers inflicted severe defeats upon the British at Majuba Hill and Laing's Nek, and won their independence so far as domestic affairs were concerned, England retaining a suzerainty over their foreign relations. In this settlement the rights of the Uitlanders were not clearly set forth, but Mr. Dodd gives the following extract from the conference which preceded the signing of the convention:

"Mr. Krüger—'There will be equal protection for all.'

"Sir E. Wood—'And equal privileges?'

"Mr. Krüger—'*We make no difference so far as burgher rights are concerned.* There may perhaps be some slight difference in the case of a young person who has just come into the country.'"

Mr. Dodd continues:

"Had this declaration of intention been expressed in the convention, in set terms, the present trouble could never have arisen. But the convention—which Mr. Gladstone's government characterized as an agreement between two equally generous nations, the one strong and magnanimous, the other weak and brave—was interpreted by the Transvaal Government in a pettifogging spirit; and bit by bit the rights of Uitlanders were whittled away. The franchise, which, in 1881, was obtainable after a twelve months' residence, was, at the beginning of this year, practically not obtainable at all; for, when a fourteen years' residence—including a period of probation, during which he incurred all the responsibilities of citizenship, but did not enjoy all its privileges—had qualified the applicant, the consent of two thirds of the burghers and the approval of the government were still required. Consequently, it is generally felt by the Uitlanders that it has been the intention of the government to restrict the franchise to one privileged race."

In 1887 gold was discovered, and in ten years the revenues of the Boer Government leaped from £236,584 to £4,462,194 a year. Up to 1892 the Uitlanders were too busy making fortunes to agitate seriously for the franchise, but from that time their discontent grew until in 1895 they formed the Transvaal National Union and made a demand for political reforms. Mr. Dodd gives the following sketch of the condition of the government at the time the demand was made, and tells of the reception it received:

"When it is stated that the civil service was utterly incompetent and almost utterly corrupt; that the bribery of Volksraad members was a common practise; and that, in addition to the long-standing liquor, dynamite, and railway concessions, others had been applied for, it will be seen how urgently reforms were needed. Petition after petition had been sent to Pretoria, only to be rejected. Efforts had also been made to influence the parliamentary elections; but a law had been passed rendering the formation of Uitlander election committees illegal. Consequently, every avenue of approach was closed. Progressive members, so-called, having 'ratted,' again and again, it was decided to make one final appeal; and, in 1895, a monster petition, which was signed by nearly 40,000 people, was sent to the government by the National Union. The petition, however, was rejected, by a considerable majority, on the motion of a member, who said, 'If they want the franchise let them come and fight for it.' So closed the first chapter in the efforts of the Uitlanders in the interest of reform."

Then came the Jameson raid, which, altho well meant, ruined

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the cause of the reformers; and the oppressive press laws, alien immigration laws, and alien expulsion laws followed in rapid succession. The alien immigration law was soon repealed, however, at the request of England, emphasized by the sending of a fleet to Delagoa Bay. Since then, however, affairs have been growing worse instead of better until the Uitlanders feel that they can endure it no longer. Mr. Dodd gives the following list of the demands of the Uitlander council made three months ago:

"1. Legislation by mere Volksraad resolution to be abolished.
"2. Equitable franchise law and fair representation, with redistribution scheme.
"3. English and Dutch languages to be official.
"4. Reorganization of the civil service.
"5. High court to be independent. (At present the judges of the high court are required, under pain of dismissal, to respect any resolution of the Volksraad, however hastily it may have been passed. This demand was the direct result of an action in which an American subject obtained damages against the government.)
"6. Reform of education.
"7. The cancellation of monopolies. (In addition to the long-standing liquor, railway, and dynamite monopolies—the last two of which are said to represent a permanent tax from £600,000 to £1,0000,000 per annum upon the country, altho conducted almost solely in the interest of the monopoly holders—there are now monopolies engaged in the manufacture of coca, calcium carbid, soap, candles, matches, brushes, etc.)"

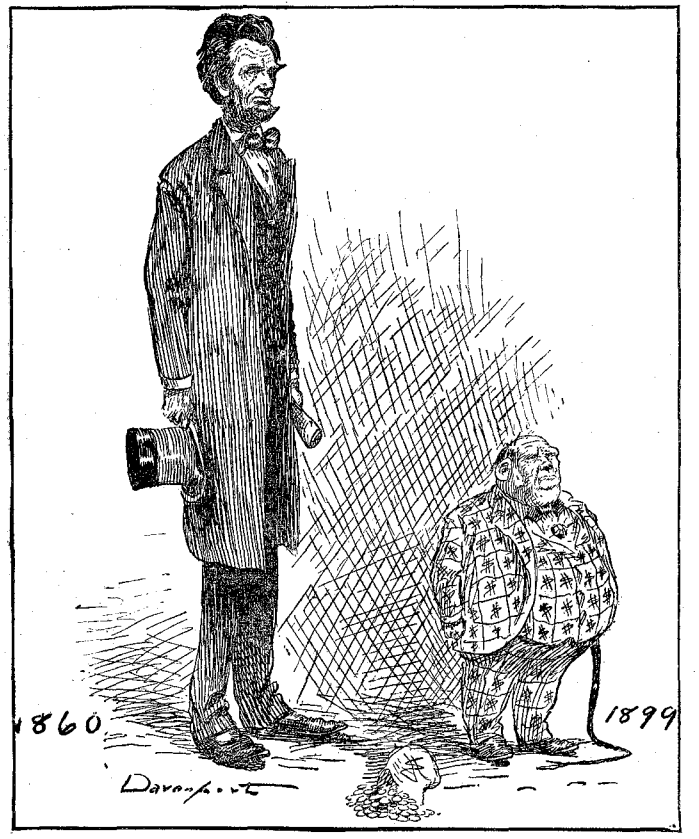
Mr. Dodd adds:

"That it should be necessary, at the close of this century, in any civilized country, for white men of education and ability to ask for these rights may well seem incredible. That they should ask for them in vain seems impossible."

Rev. Mr. Meiring, who was interviewed at Montreal by a representative of the New York *Times*, pronounced it his conviction that the agitation in the Transvaal is the work of interested persons in high places, whose object is not the redress of the grievances of the Uitlanders, but the wiping out of the Transvaal as an independent community, and its absorption by Great Britain. As proof of this he cites the fact that the reform party won a victory in the Volksraad in April, and says that the redress of the Uitlander grievances will be accomplished by the free action of this party, without the need of a resort to arms. The correspondent gives Mr. Meiring's story of British aggression as follows:

"Mr. Meiring recites what he terms the systematic source of oppression and cupidity practised by England upon the Boers from the time they left Cape Colony, in 1836. He says they then migrated into the then uninhabited region beyond the Orange River. They assigned three reasons for this exodus—English partiality to the Kafir robbers, the enforced use of the English language in a country where few Englishmen lived, and the abolition of slavery. Upon reaching what is known as Natal, the territory was purchased from the Zulus, who afterward massacred the Boers, who later drove the Zulus to the mountains. No sooner were they fairly settled than an English gunboat appeared in the harbor of St. Lucia Bay, and Natal was proclaimed to be British.

"Not desiring to live as the subjects of any power, the Boers were forced to go west to the Orange Free State to establish a popular government. Shortly after their settlement the English governor, Sir Henry Smith, proclaimed the country British, basing his action upon the ground that the Boers once having been British subjects in Cape Colony, they remained so, and wherever they settled it became, *ipso facto*, British territory. Then the Boers fought and lost, and were forced to 'trek' to the country



(The idea for this cartoon was suggested to Mr. Davenport by William J. Bryan.)

FROM LINCOLN TO HANNA—HAS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY COME TO THIS?
—*The Journal, New York.*

FROM JEFFERSON TO CROKER—HAS THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY DESCENDED TO THIS?
—*The Times, Denver.*

"THE DESCENT OF MAN" IN POLITICS.

A Cartoon by Mr. Bryan and a Reply.

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now called the Transvaal, at that time—1845—a land where no man, black or white, made his habitat.

"In 1872 alluvial gold was discovered, and a number of English and Scotch miners came there. Following this came the wars with the Kafirs, which were difficult of suppression. Thereupon the miners sent a petition, purporting to be in the name of the people of the Transvaal, to England, asking England's assistance to repel the invaders and govern the Transvaal. In response the English governor sent a small company of soldiers, at the head being one Theophilus Shepstone, who at once proclaimed the Transvaal English territory.

"Deputations sent to England to ask a revocation of the proclamation failed to bring about the desired result. Then the Boers again took up arms to protect their country from the encroachments of England, and the result was Majuba Hill and Laing's Nek. England relinquished her claims on the country and gave the Boers their independence. Instead of seeking revenge for the defeat of a small body of men she acknowledged her error."

The franchise, rightfully withheld at first, according to Mr. Meiring, is about to be granted, so that the franchise argument is now only a pretext:

"In 1884, after the discovery of gold quartz, foreigners flocked to the country, not to make their homes, but to seek wealth. Under these circumstances it was no wonder that the Boers refsued to grant the new population the right of franchise, when with it they could control legislation and take the government out of the hands in which it belonged.

"Mr. Meiring does not deny that there has been legitimate ground for grievance in the withholding of the franchise to the extent which has obtained of recent years in the Transvaal. There are two political parties among the Boers, the Conservatives, and the Liberals, or progressive party. The latter has contended that the franchise act should be broader, and that the principle must be acknowledged that residence entitles the possessor to a vote. Heretofore the latter party has always been in the minority in the Volksraad, but at the elections in April last it obtained a small majority.

"The Liberals having obtained a majority in the Volksraad, the extension of the franchise and the introduction of more liberal laws were about to allow as a natural consequence. In the mean time, however, certain men who had their own interests to serve began an agitation for immediate reforms, and made a passing grievance a pretext for their attempt to involve England in a war with the Transvaal."

The dynamite monopoly, Mr. Meiring thinks, will not reduce the mining companies to beggary:

"The dynamite monopoly is the second most important grievance of which the Uitlanders complain. The Transvaal Government has granted an exclusive franchise to a large syndicate, composed of German and other capitalists, to manufacture dynamite in the country, and has forbidden the importation of the article from other countries. The price demanded for dynamite by this syndicate is 75*s*. a case, and it is declared that an American company recently offered to deliver it in the Transvaal for 50*s*.

"With regard to this monopoly, Mr. Meiring said that it was also one of the matters which the Progressive Party, now in the majority in the Volksraad, proposed to change, but they had encountered the steady opposition of President Krüger, who had threatened to resign when the popular body reported in favor of the discontinuance of the monopoly. The reason which had influenced the government in granting the concession was, however, not difficult to appreciate. It was argued that if the importation of dynamite were permitted, no company would be likely to establish a powder manufactory in the Transvaal. The country would accordingly be without the means of obtaining a home supply of explosives in the event of war, and might find difficulty in obtaining munitions elsewhere."

Mr. Meiring feels that the Boers are right in defending themselves against British aggression, and declares that a war would be a crime. He says:

"It is the glory of England that her people have always loved freedom and have been imbued with a spirit of right and justice toward others. If it were not that a few interested persons, most of them in high places both in England and in South Africa, had succeeded in controlling all the channels of publicity and had spread erroneous and misleading reports broadcast, we would hope for and receive the treatment we deserve at the hands of the English nation. I do not believe that any one who possesses right feelings and is capable of the influence of sentiment will be able to read the history of the Afrikanders without sympathizing with them and without reaching the conclusion that a war forced upon them by England would be criminal."

A CURE FOR CITY CORRUPTION.

THE ever-present problem of political corruption is treated from a novel standpoint by J. W. Martin, a member of the executive committee of the London Fabian Society, who recently lectured in this country. Like De Tocqueville, who once said that the cure for the evils of democracy is more democracy, Mr. Martin contends that the cure for municipal corruption is a further extension of municipal enterprise. Writing in *Harper's Monthly*, he says:

"In every city, however mixed its population and shameful its record, there is a preponderating class of work-people who have passed through the public schools, who read the newspapers, and discuss political matters acutely. They should form the backbone of a reform party. Without them victory is impossible. With them it can not long be delayed. They can be won only by the adoption of a broad social program. They suspect a person who preaches honest government with the restriction of its function to the narrowest possible limits. To this timid advocate they reply: 'If you have so little confidence in your own government as to be afraid to use it for big purposes, we don't see why we should get enthusiastic about it. Those who can't trust themselves must not ask others to trust them.'"

Mr. Martin especially urges the reform element in American politics to concentrate its influence on the public ownership of city franchises. "Everywhere," he says, "the appreciation of the value of city franchises is growing. Citizens are fast learning that large revenues may be got from them for expenditure on parks and open spaces, public baths, better schools, free lectures and libraries, concerts and gymnasiums." He claims that a forward policy in the direction of municipal ownership has been eminently successful in England, and cites as striking object-lessons London, Birmingham, and Glasgow—three of the best-governed cities in the world. Until recent years all these cities were in the hands of corrupt officials, but a bold municipal policy and the extension of public functions have resulted in much greater political honesty and considerable reduction in taxes. For example:

"Prior to 1870 Birmingham and its government were in a foul condition. . . . The inhabitants had no municipal ideals; aspirations and performance were alike mean. About 1870 there came to a few young men the revelation, 'This town will be reformed only by giving it something worthy to do'; and under the leadership of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain a new period was inaugurated. Soon the conditions changed. Municipal activity for social alleviation succeeded to the monotonous effort to secure honesty simply for honesty's sake. For the larger duties came forward larger men, and success on all sides justified the wider program. First, the gas supply was municipalized, and the price reduced from seventy-eight cents to fifty-three cents per thousand. . . . As the water company did not give pure and sufficient supplies, and a large portion of the inhabitants were dependent on shallow wells, this service was next taken over by the community. . . . . .

"In 1876 Birmingham acquired ninety acres of overcrowded and unhealthy property at its center, and commenced a wonderful transformation. Part was cleared and let out on lease, so that the chief business houses now stand on the former site of noxious slums. Numerous model dwellings for workmen have been constructed; light and air have been let in all through the district; and now this municipal estate is worth twelve and a half million dollars. A beautiful museum and art-gallery, numerous parks, gardens, and recreation-grounds, five sets of public baths, nine

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free public libraries, a city cemetery, plentiful markets, and efficient schools and colleges—all testify to the width of view of the city rulers, and give substantial reason for civic pride. With the enthusiasm and watchfulness which these schemes have generated, bribery and boodling are impossible."

Moreover, Mr. Martin asserts that London, Glasgow, and Birmingham are not exceptional instances, but are types of the municipal purity and pride which accompany the wide social activity of English cities. "A like result may be obtained," he says, "only by the adoption of a like method," and he points to Boston as an American illustration of his theory:

"Boston has started on a similar career with a similar effect. There every man who bathes at the beach baths or takes his shower in the palatial all-year baths, every boy who attends the municipal summer camp, every woman who enjoy a stroll in the extensive parks or attends a free city concert, has solid reason to support good government. While workmen, therefore, vote for Mayor Quincy, the richer residents serve eagerly on the numerous honorary commissions, which practically supersede the out-of-date council. Jobbery and inefficiency are *not* the staple subjects of city discussions. Honest and capable people are really in power, and all classes unite in supporting the executive."

HOW THE SLUM MAKES CRIMINALS.

CONVICT No. 315, of the state prison at Sing Sing, N. Y., writes an interesting article in *The Star of Hope* (Sing Sing prison, August 26), telling of society's crimes against the criminal. The writer says: "It is our opinion—and we write as one who has felt, metaphorically speaking, the branding iron of society—that the crimes of society against the individual (while he is not yet a criminal), continued with unrelenting ferocity when he has become one, are the causes of 50 per cent. of the crimes committed." He adds: "We don't propose to defend crime. We hate it, whether it is exhibited in the individual or in the body social. It is merely to show the cause and effect as we understand it, that we write." He then divides criminals into three classes: The accidental or unintentional criminal; the criminal of circumstances or environment; and the criminal by election or preferment. It is evident that we can do little to keep from their evil way the criminals who become such by accident or by deliberate choice, so we are left to deal with those who become criminals from circumstances or environment. Society's crime against this class of evil-doers is our toleration of the city slum. Not only does the slum urge its children on to evil before they realize what life means, but when they have become men and women and the judge sends them to prison to ponder the wages of sin, there is no memory of an innocent, happy childhood to beckon them back to repentance and better lives. No. 315 says:

"The accidental criminal has the recollection of better days and better things to cheer him. His memory harks back to other times and scenes. His idols may be shattered, but his ideals remain; and with their aid he can fathom the depth he has fallen; and he can, with the help of God and the outstretched hands of those who love him, struggle from out the slough of evil back to the narrow path again, tho some of the mire will always cling to him. But the criminal of circumstance is denied this. His memory holds no picture of a clean, sacred home-life, no recollections of a happy childhood—as happiness is understood—but instead it is always the streets, and the foul, evil-smelling brick barriers that form the background of his picture—phantoms of slatternly women and emaciated and crying babies; miasmas of foul smells; and recollections of cold, hunger, drunkenness, and disorder—the body.

"His first recollections of law and order are insolubly associated with the policemen—his natural enemy—the despoiler of his youthful pleasures, the relentless individual who seemed to his immature mind to legislate, execute, and adjudicate all law. His first glory was the overcoming of the, to him, irksome laws of that ever-present minion of society. How glorious to have him chase you from the docks when you went to swim, what bliss to hit him in the back with a rotten tomato when you come out. Unconsciously he became an evader of the law; a thorn in the policeman's side and, *ergo*, a nuisance to society. His early amusements were watching a street fight or participating in one; his first games were those of chance; his field sports killing cats; his airings were taken on the tail-end of street cars or the end-gates of wagons; the street was his home; the tenement his residence and a good place to hang up his hat."

As every boy has his hero, whom he admires and imitates, so the child of the slum has his:

"How he admired Chimmy and Chonnie and Mickey as they stood there with their '3 for 5's' in their mouths; the red light of the 'gin-mill' illuminating the faces that were just beginning to show the lines of dissipation. How eagerly he listened to their poor bare tales of conquest of Sallie and Annie and Katie; of their dexterity with their hands; their capacity for mixed ale; their relation of the latest crime, the story of their latest contribution to jail; how Mickey Hoolihan had kicked in the 'slats' of a policeman. He heard them relate their different limits of sensuality, and as the policeman on the beat wandered by and saluted them by their first names instead of 'fanning' them off the corner, he throned them in Olympia and longed to grow up and be as they."

The prison, according to No. 315, turns the "accidental" criminal into a permanent one, who repays society for its crime against him. The slum boy, too, finds Sing Sing ill calculated to turn him to a better life.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

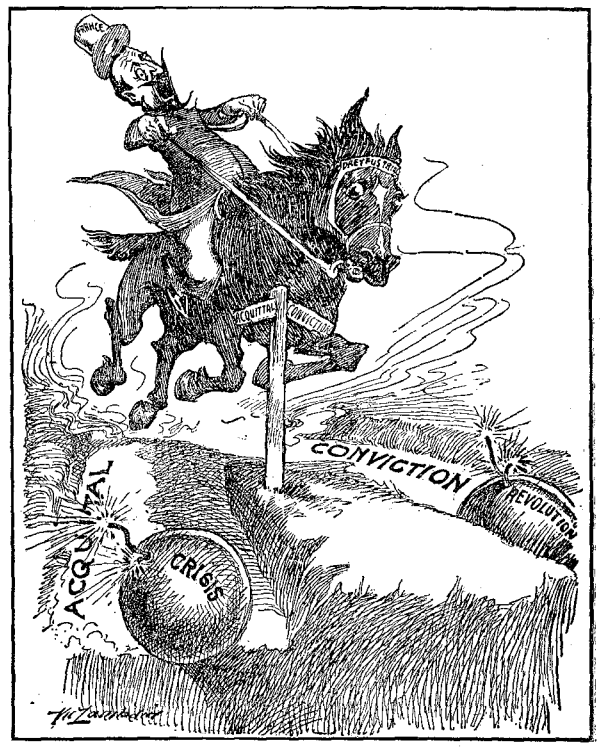
AGUINALDO is one of the few men who has not had a clash with Otis lately.—*The Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.*

EVEN if Sampson does not wish to escort the *Olympia* to New York, he might prepare the plans and let somebody else do it.—*The News, Detroit.*

THERE are indications that Oom Paul took precautions to have the chip glued to his shoulder.—*The News, Detroit.*

THE revenues of the Philippines now pay approximately 1½ per cent. on the cost of collection. This is encouragement of a very mild sort.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

DREYFUS then arose. (Sensation.) "I protest!" he cried. (Prolonged sensation.) "Sit down!" exclaimed the presiding judge. (Tremendous sensation.) The defendant sat down. (Tumultuous sensation.)—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*



THE MAN WITH THE "WHOA."—*The Times, Denver.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

VITALITY OF MACAULAY.

ALTHO it is the fashion among certain critics to decry Macaulay of late years and to allude to him as a sort of literary mountebank, it is nevertheless well known that his popularity with the reading public on both sides of the Atlantic is still enormous. Even granted, as many people claim, that he is merely a masculine and picturesque rhetorician skipping along the surface of things and reflecting back to us with immense self-confidence the surface traits of men and scenes gathered in the course of a vast reading and stored in a wondrous memory, yet it appears to be undeniable that these are qualities which captivate an almost uncounted multitude. It is especially Macaulay's virility and common sense—"that great English characteristic"—which makes his vitality to-day still unshaken, according to Mr. H. D. Sedgwick, Jr., in *The Atlantic Monthly* (August). He says:

"Macaulay did not care for philosophy. 'The philosophy of Plato,' says he, 'is the philosophy of words.' 'The brilliant Macaulay, who expresses the tone of the English governing classes of the day, explicitly teaches that *good* means good to eat, good to wear, material commodity; that the glory of modern philosophy is its direction on "fruit"; to yield economical inventions; and that its merit is to avoid ideas and avoid morals. He thinks it the distinctive merit of the Baconian philosophy, in its triumph over the old Platonic, its disentangling the intellect from theories of the all-Fair and all-Good, and pinning it down to the making a better sick-chair and a better wine-whey for an invalid; that "solid advantage," as he calls it, meaning always sensual benefit, is the only good.' This is Emerson's criticism on Macaulay, but he puts it forward as illustrating English traits. Taine says: 'I do not wish to criticize doctrines, but to depict a man; and truly nothing could be more striking than this absolute scorn for speculation, and this absolute love for the practical. Such a mind is entirely suitable to the national genius; in England a barometer is still called a philosophical instrument; philosophy is there a thing unknown. . . . The English have moralists, psychologists, but no metaphysicians. . . . The only part of philosophy which pleases men of this kind is morality, because, like them, it is wholly practical, and only attends to actions. . . . Macaulay's essays are a new example of this national and dominant inclination.'

"England is highly renowned for her natural science; but the Englishman's lack of interest in abstract ideas is the burden of the lamentation of every English Jeremiah."

And yet there was another side to Macaulay's nature in curious contrast to his inability, in his own writings, to grasp the ideal standpoint; and his sympathy with Dante and Cervantes—two great idealists—was strong. Mr. Sedgwick says of this other side:

"In Florence, his rooms looked out on a court adorned with orange-trees and marble statues. His diary reads: 'I never look at the statues without thinking of poor Mignon:

> Und Marmorbilder stehn und sehn mich an:
> Was hat man dir, du armes Kind, gethan?

I know no two lines in the world which I would sooner have written than those.' In another part of his diary he writes: 'I walked far into Herefordshire, and read, while walking, the last five books of the "Iliad," with deep interest and many tears. I was afraid to be seen crying by the parties of walkers that met me as I came back—crying for Achilles cutting off his hair, crying for Priam rolling on the ground in the courtyard of his house; mere imaginary beings, creatures of an old ballad-maker who died near three thousand years ago." To such sentiments few have been as susceptible as Macaulay, but beyond that, into the realm of spiritual sensitiveness, into the borderland where the senses cease to tyrannize, he could not go."

Mr. Sedgwick passes an appreciative tho discriminating judgment upon Macaulay's history, and says that it is of permanent value to the world to possess a history of England written from the Whig—that is, the Englishman's—standpoint. Of the "Essays" he says:

"Macaulay saw the world as one vast picture-book. This is the reason why his essays stand on the Australian's shelf next to the Bible and to Shakespeare. There is nothing in English literature comparable to them; there is nothing of the kind in foreign literatures. Each essay is a combination of history and literature, of anecdote and learning, of incident and portraiture, of advocacy and party spirit—such as are commonly found separate and distinct in the essays of a dozen different men. There is somewhat of the constructive element of imagination here; as the mechanical mind brings together the odds and ends of its recollection, the remainder baggage of its memory, and works and fashions them into an invention, so Macaulay from his vast stores unites and combines scattered materials and creates an imaginative picture. There is nothing to be found in his work which the world did not possess before; but most of the world was not aware of those possessions until Macaulay gathered them together."

THE MENDICANT STUDENTS OF RUSSIA.

THE Russian University presents the singular spectacle of a free institution in an autocratic land—an institution from which even the lowest peasant-born student is not excluded, even tho he be as destitute of means as of social position. The university is the poor Russian's opportunity, the stepping-stone to the many places under the Government open only to its graduates.

A writer in *The Saturday Review* (London, August 19) tells of some of the ways of the "poor student" at Moscow and St. Petersburg. He says:

"A stroll through the streets of Moscow during term time furnishes abundant evidence of the popularity of its university. The uncompromising military blue-and-green uniform which stamps the student and, which he can never, save under dire penalties, exchange for plain clothes, is to be met with at every turn. A few rich students are caught sight of driving; the many are on foot. The Russian, even the Russian boy, hates athletics and dislikes exercise of any kind. He never walks in the ill-paved streets of Moscow if he can afford to do otherwise. The 'poor student' has no choice. He not only tramps, but tramps much more than his more fortunate fellows drive. There are lessons to be given as well as lectures to attend, for the poor student is poor to the verge of starvation. He has terrible hardships to fight against in the pursuit of knowledge. But he is stout-hearted and his ambition to learn is genuine and earnest. He is impulsive, but his impulses are generous, tho they frequently lead him into scrapes. He is intellectually broad minded, and tho his ideas not seldom come to nothing he has plenty of them. In fact, in spite of drawbacks physical as well as moral, among the former of which not the least is a decidedly unwashed and slovenly appearance, the poor student is perhaps the most interesting character in all Moscow.

"Wherever the student congregates the scene is a novel one for the foreigner. Opportunities for seeing them '*en bande*' are unfortunately rare. The right to call together meetings for the discussion of any and everything under the sun is denied them. Students' associations are forbidden to the Russian, and wo betide the enterprising young man whose energies lead him in this law-breaking direction. Discovery means exile and a promising career ruined. One admirable occasion, however, is afforded by the symphonic concerts given during the winter months at the Club de la Noblesse. Here students are admitted free to the final rehearsals always held on Saturday mornings. The Russian loves music, and the chance is one not to be missed. They arrive, young and old (for there is no limit to a Russian student's age), an eager crowd, rushing in breathless to the concert hall. The majority bear every appearance of having but lately rolled out of bed. Faces are unmistakably unwashed and hair—worn extra long as it is winter time—uncombed. Their clothes, with the exception of jackets which have been hastily scrambled into, have certainly served as sleeping garments. Yet these wild-looking youths rouse something more than mere curiosity in for-

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eign eyes. Interest and sympathy must be felt for the distinctly dirty crowd of boys in patched and faded uniforms who have come to forget everything for an hour in music. There is so much character and so much meaning in the scene. With the same earnestness they face hardship and overcome the difficulties of that lasting struggle, a poor Russian student's life."

THE PROBLEM OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

THE question as to what is the best home reading for children, the reading that will after all principally determine the bent of their literary tastes in after-life, is one that has been debated much of recent years. The Chicago *Dial*, which has given much space in the past to the subject of English teaching in school and college, prints an article from Mr. W. T. Field which contains much that is suggestive. Mr. Field believes in "Mother Goose" as the earliest pabulum for the youthful mind:

"There is nothing better for him, provided always it is the real simon-pure 'Mother Goose,' and not the miscellaneous stuff which masquerades in cheap editions under that name. The parent must not think that any story which will amuse a child is useful. The individual taste has not at this period of development become pronounced; the child will accept anything eagerly; a story is a story. But the influence of the stories which are told him is deep and lasting. If he is fed upon tales of ogres and giants who eat up little boys, a taste is formed which will continue to demand extravagant and blood-curdling fiction. 'Jack the Giant-Killer' is the logical antecedent of 'Jack the Indian-Killer' and 'Jack the Ripper,' which our children see a little later upon the news-stands—more's the pity. We sometimes ask why these outrageous yellow-covered tales are written; but the explanation is quite easy. There is a demand for them; and we should see to it that the demand is not fostered by the tales which our children hear from their nurses in the days before the little ones can read for themselves."

The period at which the child begins to know the meaning of the printed word and to wander away from his reading-book is a time when he especially needs help, but Mr. Field thinks that some latitude should be allowed him in the selection:

"If he himself chooses one from a half-dozen books, all of which are equally good, the chances are that he will better enjoy the reading of it and will get more real good from it than if it were presented to him alone as something to be read because of the good it would do him. Do not make his reading a duty, but let it be a privilege and a pleasure. He may prefer 'Robinson Crusoe' to 'Pilgrim's Progress,' and if he does he should be allowed to read it. But beware how widely his choice is allowed to extend. Fruits are good for children—but there are unripe fruits and there are partly decayed fruits which are not good. The average parent will be quite careful as to what his children are putting into their stomachs, but is apt to be equally careless as to their mental fare.

"The boy-bandit, wild-west, sensational stories of the news-stands, to which reference has already been made, are not, after all, the most dangerous species of children's literature. They are so glaringly bad that parents instinctively scent their presence and banish them from the household. Their influence is happily becoming limited to those homes in which the parents themselves are not above the moral standard of the tales—and in such homes there is little chance for the growth of a pure literary taste or a high moral character. It will be observed that the influence of all literature is felt along these two lines, the esthetic and the moral; that which affects the taste and that which affects the character. While these remarks apply chiefly to the esthetic influence, the two are so blended that it becomes quite impossible to avoid reference to the moral influence as well. That which we love, we are.

"The most dangerous class of children's literature is that in which sensationalism is respectably clothed. There are stories quite as bad in their influence as the border-ruffian type, but more refined in their setting. The boys and girls move in good society, but they are always getting into the most impossible situations and having the most startling adventures—hair-breadth escapes, encounters with burglars, and all that sort of thing. These stories appear in reputable children's magazines, and are interspersed with items of useful information—science, history, and biography. The story is inserted to make the magazine *popular;* and it answers its purpose. In the family of my friend A, three well-known children's periodicals are taken and read. Several days before the time for the appearance of each issue, the children are in a fever of excitement; and when the paper at last appears, everything is dropped until the fate of the hero of the continued story is ascertained. In this family there is no library worthy of the name. The periodicals already referred to supply all the reading matter for which the children care, or for which they have time after their school duties are fulfilled."

The writer thinks that there is another species of juvenile literature still worse than this sugar-coated sensationalism, to wit, "the sentimental stuff which is written in the name of religion and morality, but which is effective only in vitiating the taste, weakening the intellect, and giving false views of life." Happily the best Sunday-schools and religious papers have now cast this out. The principal thing is to teach the child to buy, read, and take care of good books—books that will be of permanent value:

"It is one of the most significant facts of modern life that a surfeit of periodical literature, both juvenile and adult, is operating against the reading of books and the formation of libraries. The magazine has its place, but it also has its limitations; and we should lead our children to understand that, after all, the vital and permanent literature is that preserved for them in good books. Let every child have his little book-case in the nursery—or, better yet, a shelf in the library which he may call his own. Let him be encouraged to read good books and to care for them. He will then come to feel the friendship with them which is the greatest joy of the literary life. A good book presented to a child on each succeeding birthday—a book chosen wisely with respect to the child's tastes and abilities, but of sterling worth—will soon put him in possession of a library which will be a lasting source of strength and satisfaction. It is a mistake to think that the child must be continually supplied with fresh reading-matter—that a book once read is finished. Indeed, the strong intellects of the last century are those which have been nourished in childhood upon a *few good books*—read and reread until the thought and style became a part of the reader's permanent possession. Nor does a child lose interest in a good book after a single reading. What boy ever tired of 'Gulliver's Travels'?

"Such books as those of Kingsley, Church, and Jane Andrews, Lamb's 'Tales from Shakespeare' and 'Adventures of Ulysses,' the fairy tales of Andersen and Grimm, 'Æsop's Fables,' 'Robinson Crusoe,' and the 'Swiss Family Robinson,' 'Pilgrim's Progress,' 'Franklin's Autobiography,' 'Tom Brown at Rugby,' and the stories of Scott and Dickens—all these are genuine classics, and they never grow old. Then there is a multitude of new books written for children by men and women who love and understand the needs of child-life. Never was there a wider range of selection, and never a time when the [non] possession of children's libraries was so inexcusable."

Wagner's Views of English Musical Taste.—Two volumes of Richard Wagner's letters have lately been published in England. One of them, a collection of his letters to Wesendonck—a rich merchant whom he met in 1852—contains some passages which the London *Academy* quotes in illustration of Wagner's opinions about music in England; opinions, it is hardly necessary to say, which were not extraordinarily complimentary. Here is one passage written from London in March, 1855:

"No one here arrives at any kind of interest in a thing unwonted. . . . True art is something utterly strange to them, and they assuredly are not to be caught by anything but its incomings and outgoings. The equanimity with which these persons [the Philharmonic audience] listened to the singing of a wearisome duet [by Marschner], for instance, just thirty seconds after the close of the 'Eroica,' was an altogether new experience to me; all the world assured me that no one took the least offense at it, and exactly as the symphony, so was the duet applauded. . . .

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Anything more objectionable than the genuine English stamp . . . I can not conceive; they one and all have the type of the sheep; and just as certain as the instinct of the sheep for finding out its fodder on the meadow is the Englishman's practical sense; his fodder he finds, to be sure, but the whole lovely field, with the blue heavens above it, unfortunately is non-extant for his organ of perception."

Again he says, April 5, 1855:

"The real delight of the English is oratorio; there their music becomes the interpreter of their religion—*passez moi le mot!* Four hours long do they sit in Exeter Hall, listening to one fugue after another in perfect confidence that they have discharged a good deed, in reward for which they will get nothing whatever to hear in heaven but the loveliest Italian operatic arias. It was this deep fervor of the English public that Mendelssohn gaged so well when he composed and conducted oratorios. . . . Mendelssohn is to the English completely what their Jehovah is to the Jews. And Jehovah's wrath now strikes the unbelieving one; for you know that, among other great qualities, the dear God of the Jews is also credited with very much rancor."

"To think that he put up with us!" says *The Academy*. Hard cash, however, had something to do with it, for, as Chopin said, "the English are the only people who pay well." Had he lived until now, he would have added, "and the Americans."

THE ART OF WOOING IN LITERATURE.

THE evolution of the art of love-making is traced by a writer in *The Atlantic Monthly* (August), from the time of Dante's divine Francesca to the days of the "Prisoner of Zenda." This fine art is, says the writer, more largely influenced in its manifestations by environment, the times and customs, and most of all by the climate, than most people imagine:

"Take the lovers of the days of Dante. Did they not swoon from the very violence of their feelings, while, according to Chaucer, the suitors of England, after the fashion of Ellen Montgomery, fell to weeping the moment their eyes happened upon the object of their devotion? The 'Morte d'Arthur,' on its part, introduces us to lovers who are subject to constant physical collapses. They lose their appetites, occasionally their minds, always their common sense. They swoon from joy, and make all manner of violent demonstration. Of all lovers they appear to have been the most inconvenient, since how was it possible to be ever ready to restore them with a sight of the lady, when, likely as not, she was locked in a dungeon or confined in a tower?

"The Elizabethan lovers, true to the spirit of their age, sang love-songs to the music of the lute. They composed verses to Phyllida's eyes, and wrote lyrics to Clorinda Maying. A flowery bank, as background to a lady's charms, was an absolute necessity in the landscape, and, apparently, no one went wooing except in summer. The wearing of lutestring gowns introduced the laborious fashion of wooing by letter-writing, a method by no means inexpensive, when we call to mind the reams of paper consumed by Lovelace and Clarissa alone, not to estimate the excessive postage of the day nor the payment of the many special messengers employed by the gentleman."

With the disappearance of hair powder and knee-buckles a change came over the spirit of love-making. One did not have any longer to live up to a plume and lace ruffles. Therefore to-day, says this investigator, lovers are "entirely tailor-made," and no longer woo on the knee.

The writer finds among nineteenth-century novelists many different varieties of amative artists. He thinks that Scott hurries his lovers through the scene with a haste that suggests that both author and hero would rather that the latter were brandishing a broadsword or carving a venison at a festive board than that he were thus engaged. Dickens has "as sorry a lot of lovers as can well be encountered in the pages of romance."

Another discovery which this interesting investigator has made is that a woman invented the art of kissing—that is, according to an ancient legend. The writer finds corroboratory evidence in favor of this hypothesis in the fact that feminine novelists devote much more space and attention to very ardent wooing than do men:

"Recall for a moment the loving glances, the hand pressures, the kisses, which enliven the pages of Miss Mulock, and call to mind Stevenson's complaint concerning his inability to manage the swish of the petticoats. Think how few are the kisses of Kipling, how innumerable those of Mrs. Burnett or the tearful Miss Warner.

"Of late, if again we base our conclusions on the novels, love-making has taken on a new and cheerless phase. Each lover, emulating the early example of Narcissus, falls in love with his or her own image, expects the other to do likewise, and sets about wooing with that end in view. Imagine, if one can, a more dismal vision than a procession of modern lovers. Contrast with the princes of the plumes and loving hearts the Reverend John Storm, the religious Mr. Helbeck, the incomprehensible Mr. Ware. Fancy any princess having the inclination, much less the time, to listen to the interminable discussions of any one of them!

"Justice, however, recalls to our memory 'The Prisoner of Zenda,' and we acknowledge the presence of a very prince of lovers, worthy a fairy tale itself."

LITERARY TASTES OF CONVICTS.

A VISITOR to one of the large State's prisons gives an interesting account of the prison library and of the books that are most in demand. The library was the result partly of gifts, partly of twenty-five-cent fees paid by visitors. The money thus obtained was expended by the book committee largely in buying cheap English reprints at the department stores. The writer says (in the New York *Sun*):

"Such as it was, the library became very popular. It was the librarian's duty to pass along the tiers evenings with a basket of books, collecting and exchanging. There was something pathetic in the way his first appearance was greeted. As he stopped before a cell a grab would be made through the bars. Whatever it was he had to give out, the inmate wanted it. One would have no difficulty in getting rid of a basket of shavings in like fashion. The average convict is so bereft that he will take anything and try to get more of it. Men unable to read were just as anxious for a book as their more educated fellows.

"It followed that the choice lay largely with the librarian, tho at first he had to contend with the inevitable convict suspicion. 'I want that green book,' one would say; 'that one you are hiding under the others.' After the feeling that some one else was going to be favored had worn away, the demand generally was for 'a novel.' The best definition of the prison conception of this term is probably a story where the action is rapid. 'Vanity Fair' was returned with disgust, the complaint being, 'I didn't want that dry stuff; I wanted a novel.' The convict desire, it must be borne in mind, is for that which is easy. On account of their deliberateness, Dickens's novels were by no means popular. The author's name, by the way, was invariably called 'Dickson.' There was some little demand for 'Oliver Twist' on account of Bill Sykes and his dog, and for 'Old Curiosity Shop' on account of Quilp and his boy. 'Pickwick Papers' was never read throughout, but in places, as for instance 'Bob Sawyer's Party,' and wherever Mr. Alfred Jingle appeared.

"The favorite among Scott's novels was 'The Bride of Lammermoor,' the misfortune of the hero being doubtless the main attraction. The personal element is never lacking in a convict's reading. He is continually comparing the hero's fate with his own; he is continually picturing what he would do under similar circumstances. The book most sought after, which was worn to threads and tatters, was 'Donovan,' by Edna Lyall. In this story the hero goes to the dogs, and after much suffering reforms and is rehabilitated. The average convict sympathized with the downfall, considered the suffering critically and with pride in his own endurance, and regarded the rehabilitation as the highest form of the purely imaginative in writing. To this personal element must also be attributed the zest with which even old men read Horatio Alger, Jr.'s stories. They all had been poor boys

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on the streets; perhaps in their dreams they seemed to rise to fame and fortune.

"Dialect stories were not liked because they are hard to read. To this there was a single exception, the Irish tale, Charles Lever's romances being highly favored, with 'Charles O'Malley' in the lead. 'Rory O'More' and 'Handy Andy,' by Lover, were also popular. Doubtless such a plot as that of the 'Little Minister,' with its revelation of simple, quaint, and generous natures, would appeal to the convict heart, but not one in the case of this prison had the patience to finish the first chapter. There was an absolute lack of patience in reading, which made all poetry a closed book, except perhaps Macaulay's 'Lays' and Bret Harte's verses. Much has been written about the magic power of 'Pilgrim's Progress,' but it seemed to fail in prison. The first pages were bethumbed and grimy enough, but from where Christian and Faithful begin to talk they remained unsoiled."

Scientific and philosophical works have no charm for the convict mind. Histories written in a popular style, however, were in demand:

"Accounts of battles, not technical, were read with avidity, but a sea-fight seemed the crowning glory. There seemed to be no curiosity as to the why and wherefore of wars. To the convict mind they were both natural and inevitable. Pride in America was only matched by contempt for foreigners—natives of the British isles being excepted—and even Columbus was classed as a dago. Literary eccentricities were mercilessly condemned. With utter aversion Carlyle's 'French Revolution' was handed back to the librarian. 'That fellow is no good; he can't even write decent English,' was the verdict.

"There was something pathetic, too, in the frequent requests for 'a book with pictures in it.' There should be food in such a preference for reflection for those who reason regarding the average convict from their own moral and mental standards. As well might one apply like tests to a child. The average convict, when removed from the fields which his cunning has made familiar, has but a blurred sight. Printed letters fatigue him; he has no apprehension for subtlety of expression; he can find more pleasure in an actual representation of the idea, however rude.

"In fine, then, the reading of the average convict must be simple, easy, and able to hold the attention. To this there was one exception. The books provided by the Catholic priest were in regular demand by the Catholic convicts, however much or little they may have been inwardly digested. This accentuates a religious difference between convicts apparent to all who have been associated with them."

THE MAN WITHOUT THE HOE.

THE question as to the justice of Mr. Edwin Markham's word-picture of "The Man with the Hoe" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 11, June 17, July 22) continues to be debated in the magazines and daily press. One writer in the New York *Times* calls attention to what he says is Mr. Markham's inversion of the real law of life:

"Mr. Markham, teacher and scholar, knows that progress, not degradation, is the law of our being. He knows that however sad may have been that man's lot, it was infinitely better than that of his savage progenitor. 'Savagery was the formative period of the human race. Commencing at zero in knowledge and experience, without fire, without articulate speech, and without arts, our savage progenitors fought the great battle, first for existence and then for progress, until they secured safety from ferocious animals and permanent subsistence' (*Vide* Morgan on 'Ancient Society,' p. 41).

"Great as is the distance between Mr. Markham and 'The Man with the Hoe,' it is as nothing as compared with that between them both and their prehistoric ancestor. The gain to 'The Man with the Hoe' is enormous. He, too, 'is heir to all the ages,' and has received a part of that great inheritance. The human race is not being degraded. It moves onward and upward. Our own generation has seen the abolition of slavery in America and of serfdom in Russia. The Peace Congress at The Hague is a stepping-stone toward Tennyson's dream of a parliament of men, a federation of the world. Men are better fed, clothed, and housed than they were fifty years ago. Children are being educated. Pestilence has lost half its terrors. Famine is met and conquered. Disease is alleviated. Justice is softened. Manners are milder. The passion of philanthropy extends. We have much yet to do, but the desire to do it is widespread and reaches all ranks of society. Let us thank God and take courage."

On the other hand, Mr. Markham's admirers assert that he has shown himself in his poems to be an unmistakable optimist, believing as he does in the ultimate solution of all social problems through the application of the principle of fraternity. It has been added that a walk through the slums of New York or of any modern city will very effectively convince an overconfident optimist—one who can see no deep injustice and wrong in present social conditions—that Mr. Markham's "Man with the Hoe" has innumerable counterparts in real life, tho these counterparts do not all bear hoes. *The Criterion* (New York, August 5) calls Mr. Markham "a poet with a message," and likens him to one of the Hebrew prophets:

"Among the innumerable choir of song-birds comes a cry from the deeps. Here is one of the old barbaric tongues of poesy that has broken the long silence. It is a voice Dantesque in its terribleness, Miltonic in its vigor. Such a revival is curious, and has its origin in something deeper than personal experience. It springs, indeed, from some tremendous upheaval in universal thought. The heart of humanity is deeply stirring; and these poems are but the surface indications, of which we shall have more as time goes on.

"There has been a great deal of shallow criticism of 'The Man with the Hoe.' The poet has been accused of that oversensitiveness to which the artistic temperament is popularly (tho erroneously) thought to be subject. Owing to such undue sensitiveness to purely isolated phenomena, the poet, it is said, has pictured a wholly imaginary being surrounded by wholly imaginary conditions. In this view Millet and Markham are both mistaken; the French peasant is by no means the miserable being he is represented in picture and poem; and the American farmer is certainly not fairly typified in either. Then, too, the introduction of agricultural machinery has compelled the passing of the man with the hoe. And, after all, the man of Markham's poem is not so utterly unhappy, since, not having the brains to realize the conditions to which he is condemned, he does not suffer so much after all.

"Suppose we grant all this; yet the truth of the poem remains. 'The Man with the Hoe' is the man with the trowel, the man with the plane, the man with the spade—in short, the man everywhere who is condemned to ill-requited toil under conditions that render it impossible that he should 'have life and have it (more) abundantly'—*life* being used in that special universal sense which the biblical writers sometimes employ. That there is an element of exaggeration in both picture and poem may be admitted; but to perfectly epitomize one must exaggerate—in the way a telescope magnifies a star.

"We have been told that 'The Man with the Hoe' is socialistic—whatever that may mean. It is all very melancholy. If one can not indicate the need of social reform without being forced into the company of the confusion-beleaguered wits of the Karl Marx school, I, for one, with a full consciousness of all such resolution implies, will be willing to postpone social reform for some time yet. But of course 'The Man with the Hoe' is not socialistic any more than it is evangelistic or rationalistic. It is a protest against existing social conditions—but so are Jeremiah and Isaiah.

"This cry of Markham's is a clarion call to his fellow singers. It is a voice demanding the restoration of rights and reparation for wrong. But the answer to his appeal must be a song of hope. For beyond the long martyrdom of man there is the blazing sun of justice—joy after Golgotha. And he who shall sing the promise with a power equal to this new singer's will be greater than Markham; it is not too much to say that his advent will mark the creation of a new world of song—the lines dividing the sleeping, dreaming world of poesy and the new and risen one."

Referring to various criticisms that have been printed to the effect that Markham's poem is a misrepresentation of American farm life, *The New Voice* (New York, August 12) contains the following defense of the poem:

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"As literary criticism this [criticism] is very poor stuff. Markham's subject was a picture painted by Millet, and the peasant drawn by Millet was not an American farmer riding a sulky plow, but such a peasant as is to be found in country after country of the Old World. The poem fits the picture and voices with rare power the emotions aroused by Millet's art. Judged as a poem, therefore, 'The Man with the Hoe' is one of the finest things yet produced in America. It has eloquence and depth and redeems the ugliness of the theme with rare beauty of expression. But we may say all this and yet call in question its philosophy. Wordsworth's 'Ode to Immortality' may be none the less the 'high-water mark of English literature,' as it has been called, because the central thought (that of prenatal existence) is one that philosophers and scientists have not accepted."

The writer points out that the philosophy of Markham's poem is the same as that underlying Lowell's "A Parable," the conclusion in each being that "social and political conditions are, in great measure at least, responsible for the brutishness and misery of the lower classes." He continues:

"But, cries one critic, that figure is not a true representative of the American farmers. True, and that very fact, were the critic keen-sighted enough to see it, proves Markham's case. That figure, 'stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox,' under the better social conditions of America has become, time and time again, a *man*, erect, self-reliant, with ideas in his head, music in his heart, books in his house, a pew in the church, and a boy or girl in college. How will you account for the change if not by the change of social environment, and the appeal to new hopes and ambitions which are produced by the change?

"Mr. Markham's philosophy is, we fear, dreadfully right. And every one of us who is sitting with folded hands in the presence of social or political injustice must plead guilty when he asks:

> 'Whose was the hand that slanted back this brow?
> Whose breath blew out the light within this brain?'"

But some of Mr. Markham's critics are of the opinion that the man who in these days is so fortunate as to have a hoe—or any means of livelihood—is to be congratulated rather than condoled with. The New York *Sun* (August 2) prints a letter from "a well-known gentleman whose entire responsibility is unquestioned," offering three prizes, of $400, $200, and $100, for the three best poems on "The Man without the Hoe," that is, the man who has no chance to work. He says:

"What about the man without the hoe? he who can not get work, or, having the opportunity to labor, won't do it? There are thousands of young men in this country who have been educated up to the point where the honest and healthful occupation of their fathers in the field has become distasteful to them, and, in many cases, they have grown to be ashamed of it and of their parents. In European countries, particularly, there are multitudes of young men, the younger sons of titled people, for instance, who have been taught that common labor or work in the trades is beneath them, and they sink their individuality, their manhood, and their future in the ranks of the army and in petty government positions. They must have money, but they must earn it only in a 'genteel' way. These are the men without the hoe—the real brothers to the ox. Who shall tell their story? Who shall best sing the bitter song of the incapables who walk the earth, driven hither and thither like beasts by the implacable sentiment of a false social education, suffering the tortures of the damned and bringing distress upon those dependent on them because they have lost that true independence of soul that comes to him who dares to labor with his hands, who wields the hoe and is the master of his destiny.

"The writer would like to see a good poem written on these lines, and the subject is a great one. He therefore offers to give for the best poems written on this general subject $400 as first prize, $200 as second prize, and $100 as third prize; the competition to be decided by a committee of three, one to be the editor of *The Sun* and the others to be Mr. T. B. Aldrich and Mr. E. C. Stedman, if those gentlemen will be willing to serve on such a committee. All poems to be sent in to the editor of *The Sun* before October 15 next. Brevity, strength of sentiment and expression, and literary grace and beauty to be the factors of merit."

WHY HAVE WE NO SATIRE?

A RECENT English writer has expressed wonder that the land which produced Freneau and Lowell should at the present day have no satirists, and suggests that Americans would do well to cultivate this form of literature, which has been found so excellent a spur to moral and literary progress, from the days of Aristophanes and Juvenal to those of Pope, Voltaire, Burns, and Thackeray. A writer in *The Atlantic* speaks approvingly of this suggestion:

"The advice is not new. It was an early surmise of Americans themselves that this form of literature was agreeable to their temper. Freneau chose it with deliberation in Revolutionary times, and defended his choice critically. Poe, in one of his book reviews, maintained a similar opinion, tho the book of which he wrote had scarcely any fame except what he gave it. The success of Lowell, who attained a moral accuracy of the judgment which was unknown to Aristophanes and to Juvenal, might seem conclusive. But satire of the kind praised by Poe failed, and Freneau long ago ceased to be read by the many. So there must be something in this matter besides national aptitude.

"It may be that the moods of an age have somewhat to do with the development of satiric power. The satirist must have that which arouses his ire and his wit, and of this mankind gives him a superfluity in every age. But he may need also a background of earnest feeling in the people who group themselves, with all their peculiarities, around him.

"The question is whether we are in earnest now to the degree required. Of course we are full of ideas, good, bad, and indifferent. Nothing is too trivial for our pursuit. On the other hand, nothing is powerful enough to centralize all our thoughts. Our conduct shows that we are looking for a thought capable of dominating us. We have a downright mania for organization and experiment. We start new kinds of societies every hour in the day. We are interested in religions, and genealogies, and social hobbies, and literary will-o'-the-wisps. Half the crowd of persons who gain what is called distinction do so by starting a so-called 'movement,' and getting a constituency that will sneeze every time they take snuff. We are very much like that flying multitude which Dante found this side of the Styx, chasing every banner that rose. We are so nearly conscious of this fatuous vagrancy of intellect that we have coined words to mark its absurd effects. Ours is the age of 'fads.' . . . . . .

"It is certain that life will have to become strenuous instead of merely busy before such a poet can gain an audience. The day for describing Hudibras with one spur or Quixote with a pasteboard helmet, or even for outlining such a starveling figure as Ichabod Crane, is long past. The exaggerated Hebrew features of contemporary prints have already ceased to be humorous. The presages of future satire are seen in those glimpses of the inner nature, which, rare as they are, show that the genius of satire is not dead. It is the poet's audience that is dead—dead to everything but its 'fads.'"

NOTES.

IBSEN is reported to be zealously working on a new play, which he hopes to finish by autumn. The title is not to be made known at present.

KIPLING and Hall Caine are both said to be in danger of suffering from an "overboom." In the former case this arises from too much "stage management," and too much "Stalkey stories," which shock some of his old readers and fail to interest many others.

THE British bobby who was recently granted a pension of £40 per annum by Mr. Balfour out of the civil list would probably be looked upon with contempt as a mere "literary feller" by the "practical politicians" of Tammany Hall. He was named Charles Assheton, and was a policeman in the Monmouthshire force, in Wales. The Sheffield *Telegraph* says that during his spare hours he taught himself Latin, and studied literature and kindred subjects, in time becoming the author of many books of striking merit, among them an excellent history of Welsh literature.

THE following story of two famous British authors is related in the Springfield *Republican*: When Rudyard Kipling was once on a visit to Thomas Hardy, he went to see a house which the author of "Tess" thought would suit him. While Mr. Kipling was out of hearing, Mr. Hardy observed to the landlady, "I may mention to you that this gentleman is no other than Rudyard Kipling." "Is that so?" she replied, "I never heard the name before." Presently Mr. Kipling found a convenient opportunity to say, "Perhaps you may not be aware that the gentleman who brought me here to-day is Mr. Hardy, the eminent author." "Oh, indeed," was her reply, "I don't know his name."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

NEW INVESTIGATIONS ON THE DRUG HABIT.

THOSE drugs that are taken habitually for their pleasant effects belong almost universally to a class of poisons possessing the curious property of gradually accustoming the human system to their results. The amount of morphin sometimes taken daily by a confirmed opium eater would kill a person unaccustomed to its use, and the same is true of alcohol, cocain, hasheesh, and even tobacco. Recent researches on this interesting phenomenon of "habitude" or "adaptation" in drugs, which is at the bottom of the alcohol problem, the opium problem, and every other similar problem, are treated of in an article signed "L. M.," in *Cosmos* (Paris, August 12). Says the writer:

"This question of adaptation was the subject of an interesting report and of an important discussion at the recent Medical Congress at Lille. The author of the report, M. Simon, of Nancy, has studied the question under various aspects.

"Adaptation may be produced by a large number of drugs, and when it has been established the persistence of useful effects is often noticed to accompany the disappearance of the injurious effects.

"To take some examples, the iodid of potassium, even in small doses, produces in certain subjects the symptoms of an acute cold, with a rash and great discomfort; if the dose be lessened and kept up, the therapeutic effects will be produced without the disagreeable physiological effects.

"Aptitude to endure drugs is sometimes in relation with circumstances other than continued use: sex, age, and state of health have much to do with it. Thus, quinin causes roaring in the ears, which doubtless is lessened in some degree by use, but which never takes place in subjects attacked by intermittent fever, even when large doses of the drug are taken; or which at least takes place with a very slight degree of intensity. It seems, in such cases, that the curative action replaces the physiological effects."

In some cases, we are told, adaptation is a good thing, but when we have to do with poisons that act on the nervous system, such as morphin or alcohol, it becomes a danger. The author of the report already mentioned has studied the subject especially from this point of view, and is quoted as follows by the writer in *Cosmos:*

"The diminution of poisonous action is not the only consequence of habit; its effects are infinitely more complex, and the physiological properties of a drug in such cases seem to be notably modified. A substance that, at the first dose, seems to make an impression, so to speak, on the entire organism, acts, at the end of a certain time, only on some particular portion of it, so that of the effects of the initial doses, some weaken and finally vanish, while others remain and keep on manifesting themselves, at least under certain conditions, during the entire period of administration of the poison. . . . Thus, subjects who take morphin for the first time have gastro-intestinal trouble, vertigo, and general discomfort, which symptoms disappear completely as they go on; but the sensitive and psychic centers continue to be influenced; brain-excitation, excessive ideation, general well-being, and the quieting of pain continue, and this during a very long time."

This persistence of excitability, however, Dr. Simon tells us, is not complete, and this is why the first doses have a more powerful effect than those that follow, so that the user of a drug must increase the dose continually to get the same result. Another curious thing is that the organs most sensitive at the first dose are generally those least affected by habitual use. To quote Dr. Simon again on this point:

"At the end of chronic poisoning by small doses of atropin, the pupil expands after each dose, as in the normal state; the sensitive centers retain their sensibility to morphin, and the psychic centers continue to be influenced by alcohol and tobacco. This proposition, however, is not always true: iodids when administered for a long time cease to produce the symptoms of a cold, and opium does not continue to determine great mental activity, but plunges the subject into a complete state of torpor.

"The effects of habitude are not indefinite, and it has, in all cases, a limit that can not be passed with impunity. Of course, if we stop at a medium dose, even if this would be poisonous to a healthy subject, it can perhaps be borne easily all one's life. This is what happens daily with tobacco, and even with alcohol and opium. But use almost always degenerates into abuse; the result is a slow and chronic poisoning whose symptoms differ entirely from those of the acute variety and which is remarkably alike in the case of different kinds of drug. . . . . .

"To cure a case of poisoning there is no other way than the suppression of the poison; but here we often have grave complications to deal with. From this point of view, drugs of habit may be divided into two classes. Those of the first class do not produce undue mental activity and never become the object of an irresistible passion; the suppression of these may cause no injurious, or even painful, result. This is not the case with drugs that become so indispensable to the organism that the subject can not do without them; they are for him, in some degree, true foods, with the distinction that we may deprive ourselves, if necessary, of nourishment for a time, while the poison, as soon as its effects have passed off, demands immediate renewal.

"If the habit has not lasted very long and the doses of the drug have been moderate, cure may be brought about ordinarily with reasonably great ease; but when we have to deal with an inveterate habit, and when the organism has been accustomed to large doses of the poison, the return to health takes place only at the end of long treatment, and death or mental alienation may be the result. Even when the disease has been cured, we must not forget that there are backsliders, and that the slightest pretexts often suffice to produce them."

Dr. Simon's researches evidently do not hold out much hope to the inveterate drunkard or opium-eater. As for the person who is beginning to take some drug, trusting that the effects of habitude will protect him and that he will not go further than the medium dose, the word of science to such must coincide with Mr. Punch's celebrated "advice to young persons about to marry"—"Don't!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CAREER OF THE LATE PROFESSOR BUNSEN.

THE name of Prof. Robert Wilhelm Eberhard von Bunsen, of Heidelberg University, who died on August 16, was almost a household word with students of physics. Born at Göttingen, March 31, 1811, he hardly belonged to the present generation of investigators; but he had been identified with such great discoveries in the past, and had given his name to utensils and apparatus of such wide use, that his name could not be forgotten, altho, being nearly ninety years of age at his death, his active life as a scientific man had long been ended. *The American Machinist* speaks of him as "one of the great physicists of the century." It says: "He is classed as a chemist, which he was preeminently, but he was distinctly a larger man than that. In so far as chemistry was his specialty, he was so omnivorous a specialist that the lines of his knowledge and research radiated from it to the remotest corners of the physical field."

Professor Bunsen graduated from the University of Göttingen, where his father was a professor, when nineteen years old, and became a professor in the Polytechnic School at Cassel at twenty-two. His first years of independent work led to discoveries concerning arsenic which opened up long chapters of modern chemistry. In 1838 he was "extraordinary professor" at the University of Marburg, and here he took up the study of the high furnace, inventing the appliances of the hot-blast, and developing his method of gas analysis. In 1841 he began the study of electrolysis and the electric arc, and invented the Bunsen battery-cell, which was in use until the advent of the dynamo. His

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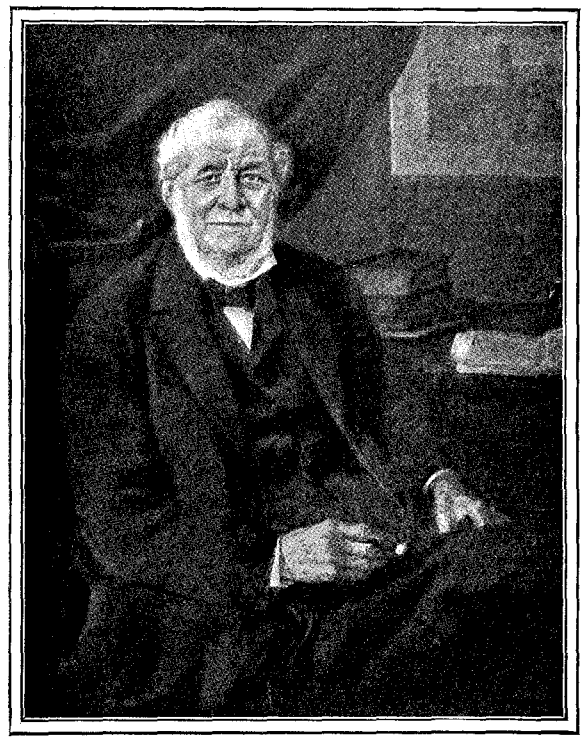
calorimeter was far in advance of any known, and he invented other instruments for the investigation of heat phenomena. The laboratories of to-day are full of his contrivances, and every shop knows the Bunsen burner, while it is also an indispensable part of the Welsbach gas-burner. In 1852 he became professor in the University of Heidelberg, where he stayed to the end of his days.

Of Bunsen's greatest work—that in connection with the invention and development of the spectroscope—a writer in *The Electrical Review* says:

"In 1857 he returned to his studies of spectrum analysis. He called to his assistance Kirchoff, the young professor of physics at Heidelberg, to deal with the problems of general physics in-



THE LATE PROF. R. W. E. VON BUNSEN.

volved. The result of the investigations was not only the final discovery of spectrum analysis and of the spectroscope, but also the creation of three branches of science—spectroscopy as a department of optics, spectroscopic astronomy, and spectroscopic chemistry. By means of the spectrum lines, Bunsen discovered the metals thallium, cæsium, and rubidium."

In 1883 Bunsen was chosen one of the eight foreign associates of the French Academy of Sciences, one of the highest scientific honors attainable. The writer of the notice already quoted from *The American Machinist* says further of his work and character:

"The eccentricity of Bunsen's genius was in the fact that he was without any abnormal mental traits. He betrayed no stupendous egotism. He gave to all others more than their full share of credit, many times going out of his way to attribute to others what was distinctly his own. In the history of science Bunsen is likely to find a lesser place than belongs to him, from the fact that he leaves so little written record. He thought too fast to think in words, and his lectures were full of inaccuracies of language. It is said that he could not answer verbal questions, either oral or written, and could not have passed a decent examination upon his own discoveries. These discoveries are lastingly embodied in the daily practise of the laboratory and the workshop, and his life has been a mighty force in the advancement of civilization."

In a notice of Bunsen's life, *The Scientific American* says of him:

"He was almost the last of the great men who have made modern science what it is to-day. His long and useful life was filled with the most splendid achievements in many sciences, but it was as a chemist that he will be chiefly remembered. . . . . .

"In looking over the names of the scientists of the last half century, it is almost impossible to find one whose personal contributions to science for the good of the world have been so great as those of Bunsen, and the many hundreds of pupils who during the last half-century have been benefited by personal contact with him are now doing the world's work in chemistry in hundreds of laboratories."

SUPPRESSION OF WEATHER FORECASTS IN MANILA.

THE accusation that the United States authorities have improperly suppressed the issue of weather forecasts by the Spanish observatory in Manila has been officially answered. It will be remembered that this accusation, as translated in these columns from the French journal *Cosmos*, gave the impression that our act was instigated by the jealousy of the director of the Hongkong observatory. It now appears from a brief note on "Meteorology in the Philippines," published in *The National Geographic Magazine* (Washington, July), that this official, Dr. Doberck, was indeed at the bottom of the matter; but, it is said, he was entirely within his rights in requesting that the foreign forecasts in Manila be discontinued, as it is contrary to international usage to publish such forecasts. Our War Department's action, therefore, it is asserted, was quite in conformity with international courtesy. We quote below the explanatory note just referred to:

"In a communication dated November 5, 1898, Dr. W. Doberck, director of the Hongkong observatory, informed the chief of the United States Weather Bureau that the Manila observatory was continually communicating sensational typhoon warnings to the newspapers in Hongkong, and that as this action was against international regulations laid down for the guidance of meteorological authorities, which prohibit an authority in one country to issue storm warnings for another country, he desired and recommended that the American government of the Philippines put a stop to this irregularity, which interfered so materially with the work of the Hongkong observatory.

"Acting upon the recommendation made by Dr. Doberck, and approved by the chief of the United States Weather Bureau, the Secretary of Agriculture requested the Secretary of War to provide for discontinuing telegraphic typhoon warnings from the Manila observatory to points outside of the Philippine Islands. The position taken by the United States authorities was that the Manila observatory was improperly interfering with the British observatory by sending warnings into the territory covered by the observatory at Hongkong, and that warnings of this character should not be sent except upon the request of the British Government. They held that as director of the British meteorological observatory, having supervision over meteorological matters for the British Government in China, Dr. Doberck would not be justified in sending weather forecasts to Manila, and that such action on his part would, with propriety, be resented by the officials of the Manila observatory. In this position they were strengthened by the relations which have for many years existed between the prominent meteorological services of the world. The United States and Canadian meteorological services never presume to issue forecasts or storm warnings for any part of the territory under the sovereignty of the other, notwithstanding that they have in their possession daily meteorological observations from observatories both in the United States and Canada."

The American Association Meeting.—The annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Columbus, Ohio, from August 21 to August 25, inclusive, was attended, according to the accounts in the daily press, by about eight hundred members. The retiring president, Prof. Frederic W. Putnam, opened the session with an address entitled "A Problem in American Anthropology," in which he discussed the question of the unity or diversity of prehistoric man in America. The president for this year, Prof. Edward Orton, of Columbus, in reply to addresses of welcome from various rep-

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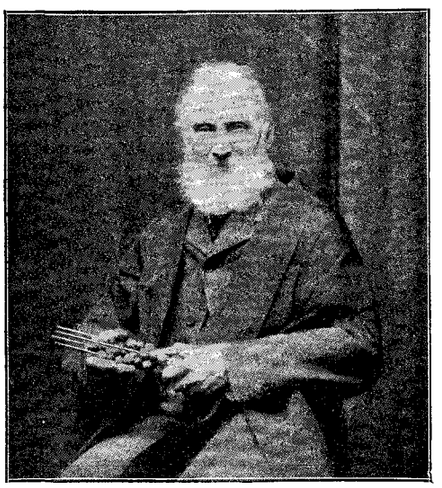
resentatives of the city, gave a review of the history of science that was highly praised. Most of the work of the association, as is usual, was done in the various sections, devoted each to its special branch of science, and the three days from the 23d to the 25th were occupied with the meetings of these and of numerous affiliated societies. After the close of the regular sessions the members and their friends were offered the choice of four different scientific excursions, thus cataloged by the correspondent of *Electricity*: "A trip to Fort Ancient, the great prehistoric fortification, in Warren County, which, by state law, is under the care of the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society. This society will act as host at the fort, which is seventy-five miles from Columbus. Second, an excursion to the great coal-mines of Ohio, sixty-five miles to the south, showing the 'fallen forests' and different systems of mining coal; third, a 110-mile trip, via Sandusky, to Kelley's Island and Put-in-Bay in Lake Erie, showing the station of the United States Fish Commission and great glacial grooves and strontia; fourth, an excursion to the famous old Indian fort at Newark, Ohio, and to the botanical and geological curiosities in Licking Valley." At the close of the last session Prof. R. S. Woodward, of Columbia, was chosen president for the next annual meeting, which is to be held at New York.

A VETERAN SCIENTIST'S RETIREMENT.

MUCH interest is taken in the scientific world in the approaching retirement from his professor's chair in Glasgow University of Lord Kelvin, who, before his elevation to the peerage in 1892, was known as Sir William Thomson. Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST do not need to be reminded that since the



LORD KELVIN.

Courtesy of *The Western Electrician*.

death of Von Helmholtz, Lord Kelvin has held the undisputed primacy among living experts in physical science. He affords one of the few instances of a person raised to the peerage for eminent services who has made his title equally well known with his family names by reason of the continuance of those services. With most men entrance into the peerage has been a retirement from active duty, but Lord Kelvin's contributions to science have been as valuable, considering the relatively short time in which they have been made, as were those of William Thomson. Says *The Western Electrician*, speaking of his retirement:

"Lord Kelvin is eminent as an inventor as well as a physicist. His mirror galvanometer rendered the early Atlantic cables economical in working, and he was knighted in 1866 for his aid to transatlantic telegraphy. His siphon recorder was an improvement, and he has invented other valuable aids to submarine-cable laying and navigation. His electrical measuring instruments are well known. In 1892 Sir William Thomson became Baron Kelvin. He is an ex-president of the Royal Society and has received many other honors. Lord Kelvin has surveyed the whole field of electricity and magnetism, as his published works and inventions show. He was consulted in relation to the Niagara Falls project, and on his last visit to the United States, two years ago this summer, he inspected the electrical plant at the Falls with great interest. His appointment as the technical adviser of the new British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company is a late announcement."

The Yacht "Columbia's" Steel Mast.—The recent breaking of the steel mast of the cup-defender *Columbia* has caused much discussion among engineers about steel as a material for masts in general, and the construction of this mast in particular. Says *The Marine Review* on the subject: "One authority has claimed that the *Columbia's* mast failed because it was of poor design, being built up of a number of pieces of sheet metal, riveted together, the argument being set forth that the riveted joint is in itself a source of weakness. It is asserted that at best not more than three fourths of the strength of the plate is available. The engineers who take this view hold that to have produced a light and unbreakable steel mast it should have been made from an ingot of high carbon nickel steel, hollow forged on a mandrel and finally finished by turning in the lathe to proper contour. A mast of this construction, it is said, would have had no weak point and could have been made of uniform strength to the utmost exactness. If desired, it might be treated by oil tempering, and under such circumstances would, it is asserted, have been twice as strong, weight for weight, as the riveted mast which gave way. The supporters of this plan admit that to have carried it out would have been costly, but they contend that the results would have justified the expense. But the Herreshoffs, evidently, cling to their original idea, for it is announced that the *Columbia's* mast is being repaired and will be ready for use in less than a week. The new plating will, however, be one fortieth of an inch heavier than that at first put on. As the strain seemed to come in the middle of the mast, precautions are being taken to strengthen the spar at that point."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A NATURAL curiosity consisting of a mountain of alum is described in *Le Tour du Monde*: "It is found in China, 20 kilometers [12½ miles] from the village of Liou-Chik, and bears the name of Fan-Chan mountain. It has a diameter of not less than 16 kilometers [10 miles] at its base and a height of 590 meters [1,940 feet]. For centuries the inhabitants of the country have exploited this natural source of wealth, digging from it yearly hundreds of tons of alum. To obtain it they quarry blocks of stone, which they first heat in great furnaces and then in vats filled with boiling water. The alum crystallizes out and forms a layer 15 centimeters [6 inches] thick. The compact layer thus produced is afterward cut into blocks weighing 50 kilograms [110 pounds]."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE manufacture of telephone apparatus has so far advanced in Japan," says *Electricity*, August 16, "that, with the exception of springs, for the supply of which foreign aid is still depended on, all other necessary paraphernalia can be made at home at about one half the cost of foreign goods. At present, therefore, only a very small portion of telephone apparatus is being imported. . . . The manufacture is carried on both at government and private shops, between which no particular difference is noticeable regarding workmanship. It is thought in some circles that to encourage the development of the industry the government shops ought to be closed and greater patronage accorded private enterprises. There are in Tokyo quite a number of such factories, of which only two or three are doing business on a large scale. There exist also a few in Osaka, as usual turning out a cheap and inferior quality."

THE following instance of loss of hair due to mental shock is related by M. Boissier in *Le Progrès Médical*, June 17. He says, as translated by *The Lancet*: "The subject was a vigorous peasant, aged thirty-eight years, who was not of a nervous temperament beyond being slightly emotional. His hair was abundant and of a dark chestnut color and not even slightly interspersed with white filaments. One evening, as he was returning home, preceded by his mule, on which was mounted his son, aged eight years, the animal slipped and the child was thrown off and trampled on several times. He was only severely bruised, but the father thought he was killed, and in endeavoring to save him was terror-stricken. He trembled and had palpitations and a feeling of cold and tension in the face and head. On the following day the hairs of the head, beard, and eyebrows commenced to fall in quantities so that after eight days he was absolutely bald. At the same time the skin of the face and head became paler. Without delay the hairs began to grow again in the form of a colorless down. Soon all the affected regions were covered with finer, more silky, and a little more thinly sown, completely white hair. The hair of other regions was not affected."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE RELATION OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH TO BIBLICAL SCIENCE.

BISHOP POTTER has recently been charged by the New York *Sun* with denying the sacred character of the Scriptures because he referred to them lately as "literature." It has also been said that the Episcopal church, by making welcome within her fold such men as Dr. Briggs, Dr. Potter, and other "advanced" thinkers, is disloyal to her historic standards. *The Churchman*, however, which it will be remembered has persistently defended the ordination of Dr. Briggs, asserts that a spirit of open-mindedness toward all truth and a refusal to promulgate dogmatic teaching in relation to principles not clearly taught in the Bible have always been distinguishing marks of the Anglican Church. The writer continues:

"Some have charged her with an unworthy laxness in thus refusing to demand of her members acceptance of certain speculations. She has been faulted for a colorless latitude that, it was imagined, left room for denial of vital truth. Yet nothing could be further from the fact. While following the precedent of our Lord Himself in refusing to require belief in any theory of the sacraments, the ministry, the church, or even of the Incarnation itself, that exceeds the limits of revelation, she does require, in the most explicit language, that these ordinances and these facts be recognized as of divine obligation on every member of the Christian Commonwealth. This position is so wholly admirable and salutary that it is impossible not to believe that it reflects that wisdom which is the gift of God the Holy Ghost. . . . . .

"This policy has had marked results. The church that stands before all others as the advocate of the critical study of Holy Scripture, as well as of its supernatural inspiration, is the church that has done more than all others to interpret the Bible to the increased knowledge and varying needs of each age. The Anglican idea of the use of the Bible is to make it at once the best-known and best-understood book in the world. To show how far this idea has been fruitful, it is only necessary to compare the destructive if exhaustive criticism of Germany, and the wild if brilliant hypotheses of French savants, with the sober, rational, and constructive labors of English and American scholarship.

"Indeed, not only has the church no fear of the results of criticism, but she insists that this work is her proper function. The Bible is her book. Its interpretation properly belongs to the body that during many years and with much contention decided on its limits and accepted its authority. Her scholars are men trained in the very highest exercise of the human mind, but they are men of reverence, of balance, and of sanity in judgment. Their conception of their work makes the ultramontane neglect of the Bible as impossible as the ultra-Protestant garbling of it."

Referring to the pessimistic utterances of *The Sun*, the writer continues:

"Men of this type are to be found both without and within the church. And their reverence for time-honored traditions that are losing their vitality has drawn forth many jeremiads and forecasts of disaster. These have found expression in numberless forms; but the very worst and weakest we have seen is the editorial utterances of the New York *Sun*. This organ has ventured to charge not only the bishop of New York, but even the church herself, with disloyalty to her standards. The basis of this charge is that Bishop Potter has pronounced the Bible 'a literature,' and that the church has allowed the widest critical study —as if these things were crimes. From these premises, the conclusion is drawn that both the bishop and the church deny the inspiration of the Scriptures, together with the divine revelation contained therein. It seems next to impossible for an intelligent journal in these days to be guilty, either through ignorance or viciousness, of the fallacy of the 'undistributed middle' in a question of such supreme consequence.

"And yet we can find no other explanation of *The Sun's* attitude. When it says because Bishop Potter calls the Holy Scriptures a 'literature,' that therefore he means to deny their divine character and to imply that they are merely of human origin, and when it charges that the church, in allowing the widest critical research, is false to her own claim as the preserver of Holy Writ—then it deliberately introduces into its conclusion that which is not contained in the premises. On the contrary, Bishop Potter's utterances and the church's history demonstrate an absolute faith in the inspiration of the Scriptures. It is because of this very faith that the bishop of New York and the church are perfectly willing to recognize the Bible as subject to all the conditions of literary history, and hence properly open to every legitimate critical inquiry.

"The Bishop of Durham, recognized as the most eminent theologian of the English church, says that a Christian scholar 'will accept without the least misgiving the canon that the Bible must be interpreted "like any other book"; and his reward will be, to find that it is by the use of this reverent freedom he becomes assured with a conviction, rational and immovable, that it is not like any other book.'"

The writer, in further confirmation of his statements, quotes as follows from the report of the committee on the "Critical Study of the Bible," which was put forth authoritatively in a special resolution of the last Lambeth Conference:

"We have been bidden to study the Bible like any other book; but such study has shown us how absolutely the Bible differs from any other book. We have come to see the significance of the fact, that no authoritative decision on the nature of inspiration has ever been given by the church; and certainly the significance of the principle, that we have no right to determine by arbitrary presuppositions what must be the character of the records of revelation. We have come to realize, with new conviction:

"(1) The variety, the fulness, the continuous growth shown in the Bible, and that it is a Divine library rather than a single book.

"(2) The permanent value of the several books of the Old, as well as of the New Testament, when each is placed in its historical environment, and in relation to the ruling ideas of its time."

More impressive still, we are told are these words from the Lambeth Encyclical of 1897, which records the conviction of the bishops of the Anglican communion throughout the world:

"The critical study of the Bible by competent scholars is essential to the maintenance in the church of a healthy faith. That faith is already in serious danger which refuses to face questions that may be raised either on the authority or the genuineness of any part of the Scriptures that have come down to us. Such refusal creates painful suspicion in the minds of many whom we have to teach, and will weaken the strength of our own conviction of the truth that God has revealed to us. A faith which is always or often attended by a secret fear that we dare not inquire lest inquiry should lead us to results inconsistent with what we believe, is already infected with a disease which may soon destroy it. But all inquiry is attended with a danger on the other side, unless it be protected by the guard of Reverence, Confidence, and Patience. . . . The central object of Christian faith must always be the Lord Jesus Christ Himself. The test which St. Paul gives of the possession of the Holy Spirit is the being able to say that Jesus is the Lord. If a man can say with his whole heart and soul that Jesus is the Lord, he stands on a rock that nothing can shake."

The Only "Christian Daily."—What is said to be the "only Christian daily newspaper in the world" is to be found in Montreal, where it was established over half a century before the author of "In His Steps" painted the imaginary difficulties of such a journal. *The Christian Commonwealth*, London, thus speaks of it:

"The Montreal *Witness* has been in existence for fifty-four years, and has now a constituency of 200,000 readers. It has from the first refused advertisements of strong drink, tobacco, theaters, and quack medicines, and thus sacrifices at least £10,000 a year. And yet it is a splendid success. The paper was originated as *The Weekly Witness* by a sturdy Scotch Christian and temperance advocate, Mr. John Dougall. His son, John Redpath Dougall, persuaded him to convert it into an evening halfpenny organ. This son has carried on the traditions of his father. He refuses all business alliances with Belial, and allows

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no space to theater and sporting gossip. He has made foes in plenty, and attempts have been made to blow up his works with dynamite. To his sturdy character is ascribed the fact that none of the Canadian dailies issue Sunday editions."

PROTESTANT MISSIONARY CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND, of St Paul, was lately asked to give his views concerning the duty of people of all denominations to do something for the work of religious reconstruction in the Philippines. In reply to this editorial request, the archbishop says in an interview (*The Outlook*, August 26):

"I will speak frankly, and give expression to my convictions as a Catholic and as an American. As a Catholic, I can not approve of any efforts of Protestants to affect the religious duties of the inhabitants of the islands. Catholics are there in complete control; they have a thorough church organization; the inhabitants are Catholics; some of them may not live up to the teachings of their faith, but they have no idea of abandoning that faith for another. It represents all they have ever known of a higher life. Protestantism will never take the place in their hearts of that faith. To take from them their faith is to throw them into absolute religious indifference. If the inhabitants of those islands were all Protestants, would Protestants ask Catholics to unite with them in the work of Protestant disintegration? Now, as an American I will no less object to efforts to implant Protestantism in those islands. Why? Because I want to see American rule made possible in those islands. Do your Protestant missionaries realize that they are doing the greatest harm to America by making her flag unpopular? Spain has already begun to say to her former subjects: 'You have objected to our rule. Very well, what have you in place? You have given up to strangers not only your civil government; they are also taking away your religion.' . . . If I were America's enemy to-day, I would say to American Protestants, Hurry on your missionaries to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, and have them tell the inhabitants of those islands that their historic faith is wrong and that they ought to become Protestants. This would be the speediest and most effective way to make the inhabitants of those islands discontented and opposed to America.

"Now, I will call your attention to something that occurred in Algeria years ago. Before he became President of France, General MacMahon was governor of Algeria. He was an ardent Catholic, as ardent as any, and he believed that Roman Catholicism was the best religion for the whole world. That he believed as an individual; but what did he do as governor? Why, he issued orders restricting missionary effort of any sort, Catholic or Protestant. He proposed to have peace while France was trying to assimilate that country. He called the Muslem sheiks together, and he assured them that no Mohammedans would be disturbed in the exercise of their faith. He kept his word. He may have displeased some missionaries, but he grounded French civilization in Algeria, and he did it in the only possible way, too—by proving to an alien race and religion that the French were friends to both, not enemies. . . . . .

"In the name of religion, of civilization, of common sense, give the Catholic Filipinos at least a chance to know us as we really are, that we are not out there to stir up religious as well as political hate. A Minneapolis soldier the other day actually sent home from Manila as trophies from the Philippines Catholic vestments. What sort of civilization is that to introduce into those islands? We must assure the Filipinos without delay that no churches will be looted, no vestments stolen, that Catholic churches and monasteries will be respected everywhere; that what we are introducing is a civilization under which Catholics and Protestants have equal rights under equal state protection."

Dr. J. G. Schurman, chairman of the Philippine Commission, took a similar view, it will be remembered, upon his return to this country. He called attention to the fact that notwithstanding their deep-seated opposition to the friars, the Filipinos are faithful in their allegiance to the Pope. Time and time again, he said, their leaders, in conference with him, would end their bitter denunciation of the religious orders with the words, "But, nevertheless, you must not think we are not devout Roman Catholics." He said further:

"This religious attitude is something that we must as a nation take into account. We must not go over there thinking that the Filipinos are heathen still. There may be a small field for Protestant missions in the islands, but I am inclined to think that the Roman Catholics will continue to have the advantage."

Now that President McKinley has concluded a treaty with the Sultan of Sulu, a Mohammedan archipelago which forms a portion of the Philippine group, by the terms of which it is apparently agreed that the religious customs of the country, including polygamy and slavery, shall not be interfered with, the cup of the American missionaries is full, thinks the New York *Evening Post*:

"It thus appears that Mohammedanism and Romanism are to have free course and be glorified in the Philippines, with the sanction of our Methodist President, while the Protestant missionary societies are practically to be warned off the preserves. It is Dr. Burchard's 'rum, Romanism, and rebellion' over again, with the addition of polygamous and slaveholding Mohammedanism flying the American flag. Or, to quote the sententious language of the Manila *Freedom* of July 7: 'Expansion carries with it the Bible, bullets, and beer.'

"Where the Bible is coming in it is hard to say; but the bullets are certainly flying and the beer is flowing. This very number of *Freedom* contains no less than thirteen display advertisements of beer and liquors. It reads, in fact, like a brewers' organ, and fairly reeks of the bar-room. We recommend, by the way, the reading aloud of a file of *Freedom* at the next meeting of the missionary boards. It would show them the pious and uplifting influences now active in Manila in the name of America. This daily paper describes itself as 'an American paper for the American soldier,' but its tone is uniformly of low vulgarity and profanity. For example, it closes an editorial discussion of the question of local taxation with the following choice words: 'The whole damn thing is assuming the proportions of a huge joke.' Missionaries are barred out, but *Freedom* is there to give the Filipinos a daily sample of American refinement and religion.

"All these are depressing facts for the missionaries, who have good reason to think they have been badly buncoed by Mr. McKinley. He has effusively joined them in pious thanks to Providence for having taken us to the Philippines, has shrewdly availed himself of the great political aid they have rendered him, and now is leaving them in the lurch. It is enormous shipments of beer which have so far been the chief result of his policy, and exports of the Bible to the Philippines are distinctly discouraged. The missionaries have our sympathy."

President Schurman and others who have had opportunities for knowing the truth have explicitly denied, however, that the accusations of church sacrilege made against American soldiers in the Philippines are true, altho the Roman Catholic papers from New York to San Francisco continue to make the charge, and one paper even gives a photograph showing a company of American soldiers encamped before the altar in the nave of a church, with their clothing and other impedimenta hanging from the walls and side decorations of the sacred edifice. The American flags and American uniform are unmistakable. The Chicago *Inter Ocean* says on this subject:

"*The New World* of this city, printed, under date of August 12, an article charging American soldiers in the Philippines with church desecration and other 'most revolting atrocities.' The statement was anonymous, but was published with the remark that the writer was a man of high character. A briefer and less pretentious utterance on the same subject and to the same effect, said to have been made by 'Private Prendergast, U. S. I.,' was printed in connection with the anonymous statement. The most extravagant language was used in presenting this indictment against American soldiers, and the publication of the whole article led the German Catholic societies to meet and condemn in extreme terms the army of the United States in the Philippines.

"As no such charges had been made by any daily newspaper in the United States, *The Inter Ocean* began an investigation to

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determine the origin of them. It obtained emphatic and sweeping denials from General Anderson, himself a Catholic, from Gen. Charles King, and from President Schurman of the Philippine Commission. All of these gentlemen, until recently in the Philippines, denounced the statements as wanton slanders, and made it clear that the persons responsible for church desecration in the Philippines were rebels and not Americans.

The Inter Ocean at once attempted to identify and locate this "Michael Prendergast," and discovered from the army roster that "there is no Michael Prendergast of the Sixth United States Infantry" as charged, and that the only person of that name who has been in the army during the past five years has not been in the Philippines, but on detached service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Neither, according to the investigations of *The Inter Ocean*, are there any stolen ecclesiastical vestments on exhibition in any shop in St. Paul or Minneapolis.

IS CHRISTIANITY MAKING PROGRESS AMONG THE JEWS?

IN many Jewish circles it is regarded as a well-established fact that no Israelite becomes a Christian except for sordid reasons. Christians, on the other hand, point to such cases as Neander, Pick, Philippi, and others prominent in church and state as evidence of the fact that the Gospel is a power also among "the lost sheep of the house of Israel." A careful statistical study of this problem is found in *Nathanael* (Nos. 3 and 4), the mission journal published by Professor Strack, of the University of Berlin. The article, which covers nearly fifty pages, is from the pen of Pastor de le Roi, himself a convert, who has published a three-volume work on the subject. The substance of his article is as follows:

In the present nineteenth century the attitude of Israel toward modern civilization has been completely changed, and this change has been of a kind that paved the way for a recognition of the claims of Christianity among this people. Before the present century, both by choice and by necessity, Israel sought absolute isolation from the rest of the natives, and did not seek to enter into the life and development of the peoples in the midst of whom they lived, preferring to remain a religious communion by themselves, not influencing others nor being influenced by them.

Largely through the efforts of the philosopher Moses Mendelssohn, this attitude has been changed, and the whole modern Jewish type of life has become something new. Mendelssohn demanded of his fellow religionists that they should become a part and portion of the peoples among whom their lot had been cast, and be not only Jews, but also Germans, French, or English. It was thought that such a union could be effected without any detriment to the religious views of the Israelites; but in this respect those who advised the innovation were seriously mistaken. Modern civilization is essentially a product of Christianity, and participation in its best work is possible only by recognition, to greater or less extent, of the principles of Christianity. Moreover, the new attitude of the Jews could not but make them more susceptible to the same influences that have given to other peoples their unique type of culture and civilization. In this way the ground was prepared for a greater influence of the Gospel on the Israelites, and this influence has been at work all along with good results.

The only reliable basis, however, for a computation of the extent to which Christian principles have become a factor in modern Jewish life is that of actual statistics. Such statistics are accessible from the Protestant, the Roman Catholic, and the Greek Catholic churches, as also from the many special mission societies and from the official lists of converts as reported by the statisticians of Germany. Taking all these sources together, and putting only a conservative estimate on their data, we have the remarkable fact that Gospel work among the Israelites has, from the point of numbers, been relatively more successful than among any other people of the world. The summary of the accessions made to the Christian church from the Israelites since the beginning of the present century, as collected from all the reports of baptisms, are as follows:

Received into the Protestant church	72,740
Received into the Roman Catholic church	57,300
Received into the Greek Catholic church	74,500
Total	204,540

Then, too, in the case of "mixed marriage," *i.e.*, marriages between Jews and Christians, it has been demonstrated a hundred times over that the gains in conversion of parents and children are in nearly all cases in favor of Christianity, and the accessions from this source have been during the past hundred years nearly 20,000, making in round numbers nearly 225,000 additions to the Christian churches from the Jews during the present century. These baptisms are, as far as the leading countries are concerned, distributed as follows: Russia, 84,500; Austro-Hungary, 44,760; Great Britain, 23,500; Germany, 22,500. A regular proportion has not been maintained in these additions, the lowest numbers being in the sixth and seventh decade. At present the average additions per year number as follows:

Protestant church	1,450
Roman Catholic church	1,250
Greek Catholic church	1,100
Mixed marriages	1,450
Total	5,250

These figures are increasing each year, and it is becoming more and more apparent that the Protestant type of Christianity is proving more attractive to the Israelites than either of the Catholic churches.

These conclusions are in part corroborated by the figures published in the new annual, the well-known *Jahrbuch* for 1899, of the Church of Germany, edited by Pastor J. Schneider, of Elberfeld, which (pp. 201–210) enters fully upon the question, supplementing to a considerable extent the account of *Nathanael*. From this source we extract the following data:

The number of conversions from Judaism to Christianity in Germany has increased right along. Twenty-five years ago the average number was about 65, but of late years it has been about 500 and more, most of these taking place in Berlin. Among these converts are many philologists, jurists, and other educated men.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MUSIC AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR CREEDS.

MOST churches of the present day call in music as an important adjunct of religious service. Canon S. A. Barnett, of Toynbee Hall, London, seems to go farther and to suggest that, in the slums of London, music may advantageously be made a substitute for other forms of religious service.

Mr. Barnett writes in *The International Journal of Ethics* and thus describes the effect of music upon those dwelling in the Whitechapel district:

"In this district a crowd has been found willing, on many a winter's night, to come and listen to parts of an oratorio or to selections of classical music. The oratorios have sometimes been given in a church by various bodies of amateurs who have practised together for the purpose; the concerts have been given in schoolrooms on Sunday evening by professionals of reputation. To the oratorio men and women have come, some of them from the low haunts kept around the city by its carelessly administered charity, all of them of the class which, working for its daily bread, has no margin of time for study. Amid those who are generally so independent of restraint, who cough and move as they will, there has been a death-like stillness as they have listened to some fine solo of Handel's. On faces which are seldom free of the marks of care, except in the excitement of drink, a calm has seemed to settle and tears to flow, for no reason but because 'it is so beautiful!' Sometimes the music has appeared gradually to break down barriers that shut out some poor fellow from a fairer past or a better future than his present; the oppressive weight of the daily care lifts, other sights are in his vision, and at last, covering his face or sinking on his knees, he makes prayers which

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can not be uttered. Sometimes it has seemed to seize one on business bent, suddenly to transport him to another world, and, not knowing what he feels, has forced him to say, 'It was good to be there.' A church filled with hundreds of East Londoners, affected, doubtless, in different ways, but all silent, reverent, and self-forgetful, is a sight not to be forgotten or to be held to have no meaning."

Mr. Barnett observes that the mental workings of the nineteenth century have brought about indifference to religious beliefs, as beliefs, and that they no longer arouse inspiration either in the upper or lower classes. "The sense of something better than their best," we are told, "making itself felt not in outward circumstance but inwardly in their hearts, has often been the spring of effort and of hope. It is because the forms of present-day religion give so little help to strengthen this sense that so many now speak slightingly of religion and profess their independence of its forms. Religion, in fact, is suffering for want of expression." The writer continues:

"Morality for the mass of men has been dependent on the consciousness of God, and with the lack of means of expression the consciousness of God seems to have ceased. On this ground alone there would be reason for making an experiment with music, if only because it offers itself as a possible means of that expression which the consciousness of God supports. And, on the other side, there is the natural fitness of music for the purpose.

"Music then would seem fitted to be in this age the expression of that which men in their inmost hearts most reverence. Creeds have ceased to express this and have become symbols of division rather than of unity! Music is a parable, telling in sounds which will not change of that which is worthy of worship, telling it to each hearer just in so far as he by nature and circumstance is able to understand it, but giving to all that feeling of common life and assurance of sympathy which has in old times been the strength of the church. By music, men may be helped to find God who is not far from any one of us, and be brought again within reach of that tangible sympathy, the sympathy of their fellow creatures."

THE MUTUAL MISUNDERSTANDING OF CHRISTIANITY AND BUDDHISM.

DR. THEODOR SCHULTZE, whose biography has just appeared in Germany, was one of the deepest students of Oriental religions in Germany and was often called "the German Buddhist." He believed that through a knowledge of the great doctrines of Eastern metaphysics, "the future regeneration of the religious consciousness of Europe" would be found, and that the "dry bones of Christian church life in Germany would receive new life impulses." *The Open Court*, Chicago, in a review of this biography, says of him:

"Schultze accepts Pfleiderer's view that Christ, finding it impossible to realize His aim of founding a religion of life by energetic efforts, came to the conclusion that He could attain His aim through suffering, which induced Him to submit to His innocent death on the cross. Schultze accepted the original Christianity as the religion of love, but repudiated the later development of dogmatism, and declared that we ought not to speak of the triumph of Christianity over the Greek or Roman paganism, but of that of the Greco-Roman paganism over Christianity. In comparing Buddhism with Christianity, he says: 'It is remarkable that while we send missionaries to India, our scholars study Brahmanism and Buddhism, not for the purpose of refuting them, but for profiting through a knowledge of them.' In a controversy which is the last literary production of Schultze, he said: 'Altho I never thought of being a Buddhist missionary, I must own that if, according to my opinion, Christianity and Buddhism are compared impartially as factors of human culture, and questioned according to their real value for mankind, one must give the preference to Buddhism; and I hope that this view will be recognized more and more in Christian countries whose inhabitants are, after all, only nominally Christians.'

"Professor von Schroeder made a reply to Schultze, and insisted on giving the preference to Christianity. Schroeder said: 'Buddhism is the grandest attempt of mankind to attain civilization by one's own power; Christianity, however, is the religion of the revealed love of God, which gives us salvation and a life of eternal bliss as a gift. . . . In Christianity, everything depends upon the person of Christ; in Buddhism, upon the right doctrine. . . . The lack of Buddhism is that it is without God, without the service of God, and without prayers.' In fact, Schroeder adds that Buddhism is not a religion at all, for 'what is religion but a belief in a higher spiritual being (or beings) who live in a sphere above man?'"

In the opinion of the writer in *The Open Court*, such disputes, like all religious misunderstandings, arise from a primary failure to comprehend the real meaning of the terminology of a rival religion, and in the false presumption on the part of each religion that "it alone is in possession of the truth":

"This arrogant and intolerant spirit sometimes urges its devotees to do great and good deeds, but as a rule, and particularly in the intellectual field, it does more evil than good. The misunderstanding between Christianity and Buddhism, the two greatest religious systems of the world, each of which, while proclaiming the doctrine of universal love, despises the other as false, heretical, atheistic (in the sense of being immoral), is chiefly due to just this mental prepossession and false religious conviction. But there is another cause which tends to create misconceptions. I refer to the difference of terminology. Symbol is the key to things spiritual, and since we mortal beings are not capable of communing with one another as pure spirits, we must make use of symbols or words, which, however, being subject to differences, may in spite of their helpfulness become at once the source of serious misunderstandings. Now, Buddhistic terminology is so different from that of Christianity that all superficial students of it invariably fail to grasp its significance, and, not being conscious of their lack of knowledge, they are only too willing to ascribe their misconceptions to the religion itself."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Convocation of the Church of England has carried a resolution to the House of Bishops asking that a revised burial service or a new form be provided for cremations. There has been a rapid growth of public opinion in England in favor of cremation as against burial, particularly among people whose opinion has especial weight in the church.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND of St. Paul, who has just returned from an extended trip abroad, says in regard to Leo XIII.: "While in Rome I saw the Pope frequently. The Holy Father was looking remarkably well. His physical condition, tho not robust, seemed on the whole excellent. I saw him both before and after the operation performed last spring. His mind is as vigorous as ever, and altogether he is a wonderful old man, who will probably live in the full possession of his faculties for years to come. He is still much interested in public affairs, and has a high regard for the United States."

THE number of petitions for divorce in England is increasing of late. This year there are 720 for absolute divorce as compared with 683 cases last year. Twice as many husbands as wives bring suits to this end. Says the New York *Observer*: "Some of the particulars of these statistics are surprising; for example, actors, musicians and sailors send the fewest applications for divorce, being only 2.8 per cent. of the whole. Publicans and hotel-keepers provide 3.6 per cent.; engineers, architects, and professional men 3 per cent., while the store-keepers stand highest on the list of petitioners with 6.2 per cent."

THERE will be no Parliament of Religions at the Paris Exposition, but instead a congress for the scientific study of religion. Says *The Interior*: "It will treat religion purely from a social and historic point of view. The *Chronik d. Chr. Welt*, for May 25, outlines the program as follows: (1) Religions of the uncivilized races of America before Columbus; (2) Religions of the extreme Orient; (3) Religions of India, and (4) of Persia; (5) Semitic religions, including Egypt; (6) Religions of Greece and Rome; (7) Germanic, Scandinavian, and Slavic religions; (8) Christian religions. The Congress will meet the first week of September, 1900. The opening and closing sessions will be in the exposition building, the rest in the Sorbonne."

FATHER THOMAS E. SHERMAN, the son of General Sherman, says that the problem of Puerto Rico is not so much one of government as of religion. He does not believe, says *The Independent*, that Protestants can succeed in proselytizing the Catholic population, altho the Puerto Ricans' hatred of all things Spanish has led them away from the church. He says: "Fifty Spanish priests have left the island, and no one regrets their departure. The bishop did a cowardly thing in my opinion. He returned to Spain as soon as we got there, and nothing has been heard from him since. I do despise Spanish methods, I care not whether in ecclesiastical or governmental matters. The poor natives are without religion. . . . The Spanish Government richly deserved to lose these islands, and I hope the Americans will prove better and more faithful to their charge than have the Spaniards."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

AGUINALDO'S appeal to the powers for recognition as a belligerent has been so far without success, altho the refusal of the Chinese Government to permit horses purchased for our army in the Philippines to leave for Manila, on the ground that horses are contraband of war, comes near to being such a recognition. But if official encouragement is wanting, public opinion throughout the world, as expressed in the journals, is strongly on the side of the Filipinos. *The Week*, Toronto, says:

THE TAMING OF THE WHITE ELEPHANT.

UNCLE SAM: "He's a fine brute, but he takes a tarnation time to tame. I wonder if friend John would buy him?"

["The feeling throughout America of dissatisfaction at the conduct of the Filipino war is growing daily and threatens a serious political danger to the administration."—*Daily Paper*.]

—*Punch*, *London*.

"'God opened the door, pushed us in, and closed it. No man on earth or angel in heaven can now take us out.' So says Senator Frye in arguing for the retention of the Philippines. So might say any burglar who had succeeded in entering a house. If Providence has pushed in the American invaders and closed the door upon them, it has also emptied its buckets upon them, drenched them with rain, caused their expedition to stick in the mud, sent a good many of them to the hospital, supplied their enemies with ammunition, and at last taught the Filipinos to shoot low. A heathen poet found out that men often take their own desires for divine inspiration."

Military experts have much fault to find with the conduct of the war on our side. A Japanese officer expresses astonishment that our War Office hopes much from the use of cavalry. He says in the *Nippon*, Tokyo:

"The attempt of America to make use of cavalry in the Philippines, where the roads are in a worse condition than in Formosa, will certainly afford splendid marks for Filipino sharpshooters. It is pitiable to think of the fate that awaits the American cavalry in the Philippines. When the horses will be buried neck-deep in quagmires and men caught in the brambles and shrubs, the insurgents will rise from their ambush and slaughter them wholesale the same as the Japanese cavalry were treated by the Formosan rebels at Sankakuyo."

Reports of excesses committed by our soldiers in Manila are published in Manila papers, and receive wide international publicity. The *Democracia*, Manila, relates:

"In a restaurant in the Calle de Magellanes, the soldiers not only beat the waiter, a poor Chinaman, because he would not give them drink without payment, but smashed bottles, plates, and vases. No one was punished. In the Calle de Santa Potenciana, three American soldiers got into a private house, and were busy breaking open a trunk. The woman of the house came upon them and shrieked for help, and the men escaped."

On the other hand, it is reported that the Filipino insurgents retaliate by refusing quarter to Americans and putting to death with extreme barbarity such as fall into their hands. As these reports reach the American public—thus many of our foreign exchanges reason—the anti-expansionists, under Bryan's leadership, will gain sufficient strength to render a Republican victory in 1900 very improbable. *The Globe*, Toronto, says:

"A brilliant and successful campaign in the Philippines would no doubt have a considerable influence on American public opinion, but it can not be said that there is popular enthusiasm for fighting the natives like the enthusiasm for the war with Spain. What were the elements of that enthusiasm? There was indignation at what was, upon no sufficient evidence, supposed to be the wanton and treacherous destruction of the *Maine*: there was the war spirit, pride in the feeling that the United States had risen to the position of a great naval power, and there was a genuine feeling that a free nation was taking the part of an oppressed people against cruel and despotic oppressors. . . . The Filipinos had certainly not blown up the *Maine*; they were not Old-World intruders on the American continent; they were not oppressing anybody nor curtailing anybody's liberty; but they were issuing proclamations which bore an uncomfortable resemblance to the American Declaration of Independence. It was inevitable that the circle of advocates of war should diminish under these circumstances. . . . . .

"But the most serious change in public opinion is the feeling that the nation is no longer engaged in an enterprise which harmonizes with its most cherished ideal. . . . . .

"There is therefore much reason to believe that the heart of the American people is not in the war which is now dragging its slow length along in the Philippines, that the natives of those islands have a large body of sympathizers in the United States, and that their case will furnish the theme for powerful appeals in the mouths of orators like Bryan, who already holds a strong position as the champion of the masses of the people of the United States."

Some time ago many British and British colonial papers rejoiced to think that the Philippines, so long as the United States claims possession, will be a guaranty of American "good behavior," and *Saturday Night*, Toronto, explained that our new possessions would keep us busy until Canada has outgrown all danger from American land hunger. *The Saturday Review*, London, now points out that, if "imperialism" declines, "Anglo-Saxonism" also must decline. "For," says this paper, "upon President McKinley's filibustering propensities and our support of it was unfortunately built up the vision of an Anglo-American alliance."

Very remarkable is the tone of the Spanish press, which makes an open bid for the friendship of the Tagales, in terms which amount to a practical recognition of Filipino independence. The *Epoca*, Madrid, says:

"Tho the end of the struggle at present going on in the far Eastern islands is far from certain, it shows already that a policy of violence and conquest may be fatal to the strong as well as the weak. President McKinley finds that the conquest which, he supposed, had been accomplished by a single naval battle, may cost his country great sacrifices and himself his reelection. The Tagales, by their valorous resistance to the American invasion, render an important service to civilization. They draw attention to the glaring discrepancy between the precept of the United States, adopted when the Americans fought for their own independence, and the practise of to-day, when they refuse it to the Filipino people. Their argument is extremely weak. They claim that the Filipinos can not govern themselves. If that were true, if they did not possess the necessary qualifications, the Filipinos could not maintain so unequal a struggle. In the first place they show a proper national spirit, akin to that which enabled the Spaniards successfully to resist the Napoleonic invasion at Saragossa and Gerona; and, secondly, they reveal great aptitude for political, military, and civil organization. For in our days war more than ever requires discipline, ready resources, authority, administration, and at least some industrial enterprise. Few

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people, we take it, would have thought the Filipinos capable of showing so much aptitude.

"One thing only reduces the merit of this national resistance in the eyes of the world, and arouses doubts whether the Filipinos are really civilized enough to understand sentiments of humanity. Europe can not understand why Aguinaldo and the Filipino Government should refuse to liberate their unfortunate Spanish prisoners. For the reason given, *i.e.*, to enforce official recognition of the Tagal republic on the part of the Spanish Government, is surely only a pretext. True, we have retired from those distant possessions definitely, do not even dream of reconquering them, want no revenge, and are not vindictive. Precautions on the part of the Filipino administration are unnecessary as far as Spain is concerned. On the other hand, the mother country, which needs rest more than anything else to obtain her normal condition, should not be asked to furnish the United States anew with a *casus belli*."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

M. DELCASSÉ'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

THE visit of M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to St. Petersburg set many diplomats to speculating. De Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, informs his paper that the Czar wishes to abdicate, and that M. Delcassé went to talk Nicholas II. out of his purpose. The *Temps*, Paris, thinks M. Delcassé merely went to Russia for a kind of vacation trip. It says:

"Our foreign ministers may not, like flowers, fade in the brief space of a morning, but the uncertainty of our parliamentary *régime* and King Demos render vast plans and long-deferred hopes very difficult by reason of the short official life granted to ministries. Hence a minister must not be blamed if he manages to combine pleasure with business by visiting Count Muravieff merely to strengthen the good relations between France and Russia."

The *Matin* thinks it very likely that M. Delcassé wished to discuss with the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs the meagre results of the Peace Conference. The *Journal des Débats* says:

"As usual when there is talk of increasing the number of the friends of France, many Englishmen comfort themselves with the idea that incompatibility of temper and divergence of interest will prevent a good understanding among the nations of the Continent. Both in 1877 and in 1898 France was, as Gladstone would have expressed it, within appreciable distance of a conflict with Great Britain. In each case, Great Britain was encouraged in her aggressive attitude by the general situation in Europe and by the condition of France in particular. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that Great Britain endeavors to sow seeds of discord and distrust as soon as the other nations show a tendency to live in harmony. It is to the interest of the nations on the Continent that they should live in concord. British interests demand a very different state."

The *Figaro* hints that the approaching struggle in South Africa, and the more distant but inevitable conflict between Great Britain and Abyssinia may have formed subjects for discussion between the French and Russian foreign ministers. The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, believes M. Delcassé came to inform the Russian Government that, despite the commotion caused by the Dreyfus case, the Government of France is stable. The St. Petersburg *Herald* believes that the recent *rapprochement* between France and Germany is the most important subject for discussion. It says:

"Russia wants peace, hence the leading circles in Russia are delighted to find that Germany and France are on good terms. It relieves official Russia from the suspicion of sowing distrust between the two Western powers to serve her own ends. It is clear that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs finds it necessary to discuss this important subject with his Russian colleague, and that Russia will endeavor to be the honest broker between the two others. The position is a difficult one, but the prize is worth the exertion. Once peace is firmly assured in Europe, colonial matters may be regulated upon a better basis."

Despite such expressions in the Russian press, many English papers believe that Russia is strongly opposed to a Franco-German *entente*. "Russia does not wish to see the idea of a war of revenge abandoned in France," says the London *Globe*, and it expresses itself further to the following effect:

It matters little to us whether Germany seeks to establish friendship with France or not. It seems to us, indeed, that the Germans should prefer to stand well with peoples of the same race as themselves; but if they choose to ally themselves with a Latin nation rather than with the Anglo-Saxons of Europe and America, we need not complain. Our naval strength permits us to watch developments with composure. We will increase our own fleet as our enemies increase theirs, and as we have no large standing army, the task is not so difficult.

The Spectator, London, believes that Russia can easily be withdrawn from the coalition if Great Britain promises her Constantinople "or any other prize in Central Europe." Without Russia, France and Germany could do nothing, thinks the paper. It further supposes that France will attack Belgium, and Germany Holland. *The Spectator* thinks there might be some pretty pickings for Great Britain if Germany and France would attempt to deprive their smaller neighbors of independence. It says:

"It is true, dangerously true, that if the two powers limited themselves to the seizure of Belgium and Holland, they could bring to bear the full weight of their armies, with which neither England nor America is competent to contend. That is said to have been Gambetta's idea, and Gambetta's ideas still weigh in France; while every German thinks of Holland as naturally by the laws of geography an appendage of the German empire. But is either Belgium or Holland worth having as a subjugated, and therefore costly, province unless its colonies go with it?—and until Great Britain had been defeated neither the Kongo Free State nor the glorious Eastern archipelago could be approached without British consent. We should simply do what Canning did when it seemed that Napoleon would conquer Spain—that is, we should tear from the subjugated state the possessions which rendered it worth subjugating."

Such remarks do not, however, seem to have any alarming effect in the countries for which they are intended. "The expressions of the British press show that the English feel uncomfortable," says the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, "and they reveal plainly enough that the British conscience is not clear." In Belgium, too, a similar spirit prevails. The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, says:

"We do not believe that a Franco-Russian-German Triple Alliance, pointed ostentatiously against England, is within the range of probabilities. But it is evident enough that the aggressive attitude of the English in questions in which important German, French, and Russian interests are engaged, necessitates an exchange of views as to how the appetite of 'Her Gracious Majesty's' insolent subjects may most easily be resisted. For this no alliance is necessary, and yet the English seem to think that without one no concerted action is possible."

The German papers do not join in the war-cry set up in some other quarters, but declare that Germany wants, above all things, to be left alone. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"The Treaty of Frankfort stipulates that 'there shall be peace and friendship forever between France and Germany.' The 'friendship' meant is not exactly what Cicero mentions in his *De Amicitia*. It is merely a state in which the nations show each other good-will and perform inexpensive little acts of diplomatic courtesy. But France has taken a very peculiar view of the matter. No other land in Europe has acted in such a way after an unlucky war. For thirty years France has shown deep hatred of Germany, for thirty years France has dreamed of 'revenge' and prepared for it. The younger generation of Frenchmen, since the Fashoda incident, hate England even more than they hate Germany. But they want us to assist them in obtaining 'revenge' for Fashoda if they are to forget Sedan. That is not our meaning. We seek first and last to get along without friction with any nation."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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WHEN KAISER WILHELM SPEAKS.

THE strong individuality of the present Emperor of Germany has reduced the personal responsibility of his Ministers to a comparatively small degree. It is *he* that is attacked by the opposition when party strife grows fierce, and *his* opinions are quoted by his partizans in support of their argument. Hence it has been found impossible to prohibit parliamentary criticism of the Emperor's speeches, and the immunity granted to the monarch in countries where he or she is merely a figurehead no longer exists in the case of Kaiser Wilhelm, as the following account, condensed from the *Echo*, Berlin, shows:

During the debate on the so-called *Zuchthaus Vorlage*, the bill which threatens with hard labor all who interfere with the liberty of the individual to obtain work, Herr Roesicke, the member for Dessau, referred to some speeches made by the Emperor. It is impossible for the monarch to inform himself correctly on all points, said Herr Roesicke; he must in many cases trust to his councillors. Had these advisers done their duty properly, the Emperor would not have endeavored to back the bill with his influence. Minister Brefeld informed the honorable member that the speeches of the monarch must not, in a constitutional country, be mentioned in a debate. The honorable member for Dessau, however, pointed out that the imperial words to which he had referred were published in the government gazette, the *Reichsanzeiger*, and he appealed to the Speaker of the House. President Ballestrem agreed with Herr Roesicke, despite the protests of the minister.

This is distinctly an innovation in parliamentary usage. The Radicals and Socialists are delighted with the attitude of the president of the Reichstag, as his decision enables them to criticize the Emperor's speeches in the only place where the *lèse majesté* laws are ineffective—in Parliament. The Conservatives point out that the influence of the crown is likely to be increased rather than diminished, as the Emperor's friends now also may refer to his opinions. The officials evidently are not very pleased, for a most daring fraud was committed in connection with this matter. We refer again to the *Echo's* account:

"When Herr Roesicke had pointed out that the Emperor's speech was published in the *Reichsanzeiger*, President Ballestrem replied: 'That changes the matter; in that case you may, in a proper manner, refer to the speech.' The official stenographic report, however, contains this version: 'That changes the matter; provided the speech was in the official columns of the paper, you may, in a proper manner, refer to the speech.' But President Ballestrem declares publicly that he made no such proviso, and now people are curious to find out how that 'correction' got into the stenographic report."

President Ballestrem is not willing to prosecute the official who made the "correction," especially as it has been neutralized. The Socialist *Vorwärts*, Berlin, nevertheless thinks some one should be punished. It says:

"That a petty official committed this forgery is not likely. Undoubtedly it was committed or caused by some very powerful personages. When we remember how displeasing was Graf Ballestrem's ruling to all courtiers and other reactionaries, how anxious these people are to treat as tabooed all personal acts of the Emperor, however much influenced by party politics such demonstrations may be, then it is not difficult to find the guilty ones. Morally this forgery is as bad as the forgeries committed by Henry and consorts in France. The Reichstag must see to it that the guilty ones do not escape punishment."

The Liberal *Tageblatt*, Berlin, points out that the immunity from parliamentary criticism enjoyed by most constitutional sovereigns can not be maintained in the case of Kaiser Wilhelm. We condense its remarks as follows:

The impulsive individuality of the present Emperor tends to destroy the idea of an ever-silent sovereign. The Kaiser has spoken, written, telegraphed, without the assistance of ministers; has sometimes, when the moment was auspicious, expressed on board of some ship what he believed to be the opinion of the entire nation. In the presence of such political acts, the old parliamentary doctrine falls to the ground. It would be tactless to refer in Parliament to his private views. No one would mention, for instance, that Emperor William I., shortly before his coronation at Versailles, expressed his dislike of the German crown in letters to his near relatives. . . . In strictly internal affairs it is possible even now to stand by the established parliamentary usages. The monarch makes known by a speech that a law, say an anti-strike law, is necessary. The ministers of state propose such a law and thereby accept the responsibility before the legislature. But how about foreign affairs? Suppose the Emperor's congratulatory telegram to President Krüger, which aroused among the English a perfect storm of hate against everything German, had led to war? It was a very effective act, despite the fact that no minister countersigned it. Could the Reichstag have ignored it?

The old maxim that the crown may not be drawn into parliamentary debates can only be upheld so long as the wearer of the crown does not personally enter into debate. Otherwise he must be content to be called before the parliamentary judgment seat.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS CONSCRIPTION COMING IN ENGLAND?

ENGLISHMEN are apt to pride themselves on their freedom from enforced military service. Yet it is thought in some directions that they may ere long be unpleasantly reminded of the fact that this freedom is subject to change. The Englishman of the cities joins the army only when starvation forces him to do so, to desert again as soon as possible. The English "clodhopper," tho he is certainly not extinct, is becoming too scarce to keep the ranks recruited. The Germans, who furnished more than 50 per cent. of the men needed by Britain at the beginning of the present century, have decided to fight for themselves if they fight at all. The Indian army, tho it answers very well for colonial purposes, is hardly fitted to be sent against white men. The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, speaking of this obvious necessity to find the necessary recruits in Great Britain, says:

"Small tho the British army is, it must be replenished. But that is difficult. The Englishman does not like to become a soldier, least of all in times of comparative prosperity. Hence many of the regiments are far below their paper strength, and Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief, as well as other officers, hints at enforced service. Such a measure would be unpopular, but it will have to be resorted to. No other course seems open. The Government has, therefore, reminded the people that the obligation to serve actually exists. Legislation is only needed to extend it. The Minister of War suggests that all persons between eighteen and thirty-five years be registered at their place of residence. Each county will be credited with the number of volunteers it furnishes for the army. The rest must be gathered in by conscription; but men of means will be permitted to buy themselves off, or to furnish a substitute."

Service in the militia alone is contemplated at first; but the militia will soon be made to serve abroad. There is, however, a hope that this calamity may be averted. The *Nieuws van den Dag* correspondent continues:

"There is a plan to accept recruits for the army at a very tender age, and raise them for their future calling as soldiers, at the same time teaching them a trade, so that they may not be helpless when they leave the army. Service in the militia, however, is even now compulsory, and only suspended from year to year by special act of Parliament. This ballot act is passed with such regularity that many Britons do not know they are liable to be drafted into service. The official warning has not been received with much enthusiasm."

The Westminster Gazette says:

"If the Peace Conference has produced some unanticipated results it has also been attended by some rather ironical circum-

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stances. There is irony in the fact that we should be threatening war in South Africa, and that our War Minister should be reminding us rather ominously of the dormant conscription which exists even in the British empire, at the very moment when we are standing for peace and arbitration at The Hague. Ministerialists will, of course, tell us that South Africa is a region where these principles do not apply, that they are meant for the relations of the independent countries of Europe, and that the paramount power would demean itself by submitting a controversy between itself and a subordinate African state to any such method of settlement. This is as may be, but there is no reason why even a paramount power should not behave with self-possession and dignity."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Succession to the Czar.—The Czar of all the Russias and his wife are still young, and it is quite possible that a son may yet be born to Nicholas II. Hence the death of the Czar's brother George, who was the heir apparent, did not cause as much sensation as it otherwise would have caused. Yet the romance of his life and the ever-recurring rumor of the Czar's intention to abdicate create a lively interest in the Russian succession. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"When Alexander III. was attacked by his last illness, the interest of all was diverted to his heir Nicholas, and his brothers were forgotten. One did not hear again of Prince George until he wanted to marry. A young Grusinian princess had captured his heart, and Alexander III., after some hesitation, consented to a morganatic marriage. Prince George was always very delicate, and this was the reason why his marriage was permitted. Since his death, the youngest brother of the Czar, Grand-Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, has become heir apparent. This ends the male succession for the present. Were Prince Michael to die, the Czar's eldest daughter, Princess Olga, would become heir apparent, and after her her sisters. If a son is born, he will, of course, have precedence."

It is said that the late Prince George could have preserved his life and even that he could have become fairly strong, like the Czar, had he exercised greater care; but he became an enthusiastic bicyclist, and overtaxed his weak lungs by fast riding.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

CECIL RHODES has been created an honorary doctor at the University of Oxford. But this was not done without vigorous protest on the part of most of the professors, who, when their objections were not accepted, appealed to the press to make it known.

"THE Sudan is being rapidly covered with a network of telegraph wires," says *The Electrical Review*. "It is expected that the telegraph will be 1,000 miles south of Khartoum at the end of the year. This means the practical joining up with Uganda, and as Rhodes's telegraph is approaching Tanganyika the transcontinental telegraph may be expected to be finished early next year."

THE Japanese courts of justice, since the beginning of July, 1899, have been completely reorganized. There is now a supreme court, seven courts of appeal, 49 provincial high courts, 298 county courts, 1201 local magistrates. The legal code, modeled chiefly after the German, has been translated into English by a German professor of law, Dr. Lonhölm. The objection to the English and American system was that it is not definite enough, favors too much the rich and powerful, and opens the door to corruption. Such, at least, was the verdict of the eminent Japanese lawyers who for nearly twenty years sifted the laws of the world to find a code suited to their country. Curiously enough, the German code, a work of excessively slow growth, will not take full effect until 1900, or a year later than the Japanese code which has been shaped after it.

ACCORDING to official statistics, published in *Le Temps*, Paris, the Department of the Seine contained, in 1867, 7,805 mental alienates. In 1896 it contained 21,700, nearly thrice as many. At the asylum of Ville-Evrard, out of every 100 patients alcoholism was given as the cause of mental disease in 22. Statistics show nearly the same growth throughout rural France. The whole country is complaining of crowded asylums, insufficient accommodations, etc., and every official report dwells on alcoholism as the cause. "If," says the *Temps*, "we grant that victims of alcoholism form the great battalion of the army of vice, misery, and crime, we can not deny that we are standing on the brink of a great national disaster, and we can not understand the utter carelessness with which Parliament and the public authorities treat this great public danger—or their complaisance toward the furnishers of this poison that menaces France with death."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PROPER DISCIPLINE OF WIVES ACCORDING TO THE KALEVALA.

THE Finnish epic poem called the "Kalevala," the oldest portions of which were probably composed three thousand years ago, throws interesting light upon the primitive social and marriage customs of the Finns. The three chief characters of the "Kalevala" are the minstrel, Wainamoinen; Ilmarinen, the magic blacksmith; and Lemminkainen, the wizard. The blacksmith pays court to the Daughter of the Rainbow, who is called "the fairest daughter of the Northland." An account of their bridal and of some of the amenities of married life in those days is thus given by a writer in a late number of the New York *Times*:

"The wedding feast prepared, the beer brewed, the guests feasted, Osmotar, daughter of Osmo, gives the Rainbow bride advice:

> Thou must acquire new habits
> Must forget thy former customs.
> Like the mouse, have ears for hearing,
> Like the hare, have feet for running.

"But the quick ears and the nimble feet are for the service of her husband and his family. The 'Bride of Beauty' must rise early, light the morning fire, fill the bucket from the 'crystal river flowing,' feed the kine and flocks, 'with pleasure'; gather fagots from the woodland, bake the barley-bread and honey-cakes, wash the birchen platters clean, amuse the sister's baby, entertain the stranger, 'tend well the sacred sorb-tree' and other vegetation; spin, weave, make clothes, beer, 'lend the needed service' when the 'father of my hero husband' bathes. The week ended, she 'must give the house a thorough cleaning.' And all the while she must wear the 'whitest linen' and 'tidy fur shoes' for her hero husband's glory. And she must not gossip in the village, tell of neglect or ill treatment, to bring shame to her kindred and disgrace to her husband's household. Ostomar, daughter of Osmo, counsels the bridegroom also:

> Never cause the Bride of Beauty
> To regret the day of marriage;
> Never make her shed a teardrop;
> Never fill her cup with sorrow."

But strict marital discipline must be maintained. Those were the days when there were no women's clubs, but clubs for women.

> To thy young wife give instructio
> Kindly teach thy bride in secret,
> In the long and dreary evenings,
> When thou sittest at the fireside;
> Teach one year in words of kindness,
> Teach with eyes of love a second;
> In the third year teach her with firmness;
> If she should not heed thy teaching,
> Should not hear thy kindly counsel
> After three long years of effort,
> Cut a reed upon the lowlands,
> Cut a nettle from the border,
> Teach thy wife with harder measures.
> In the fourth year, if she heed not,
> Threaten her with sterner treatment,
> With the stalks of rougher edges,
> Use not yet the thongs of leather,
> Do not touch her with the birch whip.
> If she does not heed this warning,
> Should she pay thee no attention,
> Cut a rod upon the mountains,
> Or a willow in the valleys;
> Hide it underneath thy mantle,
> That the stranger may not see it;
> Show it to thy wife in secret,
> Shame her thus to do her duty;
> Strike not yet, tho disobeying.
> Should she disregard this warning,
> Still refuse to heed thy wishes,
> Then instruct her with the willow,
> Use the birch rod from the mountain,
> In the closet of thy dwelling,
> In the attic of thy mansion.

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HOW TO TUNE A BELL.

MOST musical instruments have to be tuned from time to time. A bell, however, need undergo this operation only once. When it has been adjusted to the proper note, it requires no additional adjustment, as it does not "get out of tune" like a guitar-string or an organ-pipe. To offset this advantage, it can not be so exactly tuned as either of these, so that a chime of bells, poetical as it is, is rarely musically pleasing to a good ear. The method adopted in tuning bells in a modern foundry is described in *La Nature* by M. L. Reverchon. He writes:

"Open a bell-founder's prospectus and you will invariably find the following statement: 'I guarantee to furnish at the first casting, and without retouching, perfectly tuned bells.' This commercial formula has, like others of the same sort, only a relative value. A bell is a musical instrument of too complex form, and its theory is too imperfectly understood, for the reality to be equal to such promises. . . . . .

"The bell as a musical instrument must be regarded like an organ-pipe. The physical laws of pipes are roughly applicable to it. In consequence, of two bells of identical outside appearance and the same total diameter, the thinner will give the lower note; of two bells of equal thickness and equal diameter, the shorter will give the higher note. Thus, to raise the pitch of a bell it must be filed off at the mouth in order to shorten it; while to lower the pitch the inside must be scraped off to make it thinner.

"Fig. 1 represents the tuning of the great hour-bell of the cathedral of St. Peter at Geneva . . . which weighs 1,610 kilograms [3,500 pounds] and gives the note E.

"The operation of tuning is performed as follows: The bell is firmly fastened by its neck (Fig. 2) to the tuning apparatus. If its pitch is to be lowered, a fixed engraving tool is presented to it at the point marked '1.' The bell is revolved slowly, so as to scrape off a thin turning of bronze, and this is continued, more and more metal being taken off, till the point '2' is reached. During the operation the bell gives out a continuous note whose pitch grows lower and lower. The tuner, who must have a perfectly correct ear, compares this note to the pitch of his tuning-

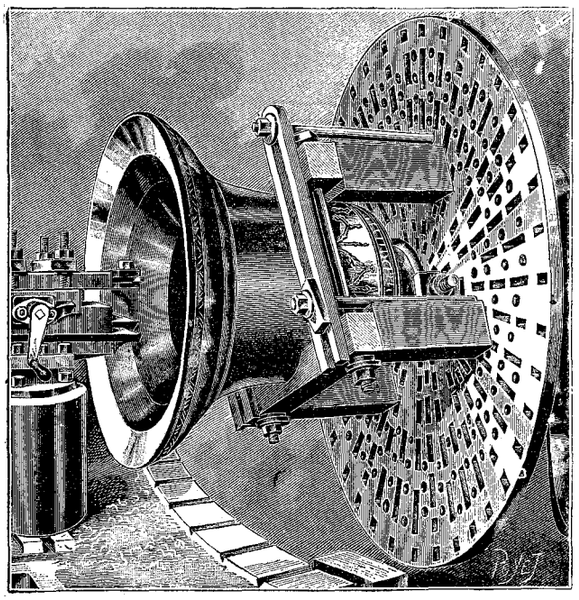

FIG. 1.—THE GENEVA HOUR-BELL BEING TUNED.

fork. As soon as the bell and fork are in unison he stops the motion. That is all. Thereafter the bell may join its voice to those of its companions without fear of discord.

"When the pitch is to be raised, the bell being mounted as in the preceding case, the burin is fixed opposite the mouth and attacks the lip (3). As the operation proceeds, the metallic note grows sharper. The tuning-fork indicates the moment when the right pitch is reached.

"M. Thybaud remarks that it is easier to lower the pitch of a bell than to raise it, which is easily understood.

"Without cutting too large a strip from the lip, a bell can not be raised in pitch more than a semitone. To raise it still more,

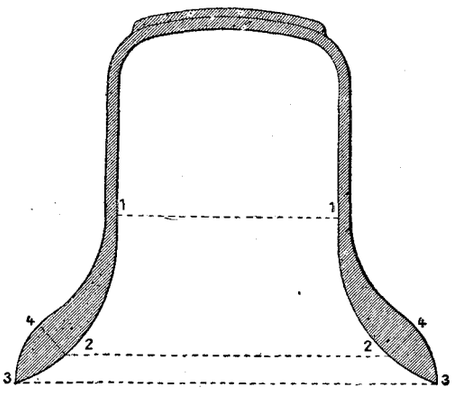

FIG. 2.—DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING BELL-TUNING.

the edge would have to be made absolutely flat and the bell would lose its bell-shape. Bells have, however, a thickness sufficient to allow of their pitch being lowered as much as a whole tone. M. Thybaud even mentions certain bells which, like that of Mortreux, have such great thickness that they can easily be lowered two tones."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Longevity of Animals.—The following interesting table has been compiled by E. D. Bell for the purpose of demonstrating that the full term of life of an animal bears a constant ratio to the period required to reach maturity. He finds that the former period may always be calculated by taking the cube-root of the square of the latter and multiplying by 10.5. The table, which we reproduce from *Nature*, London, shows that this agrees very closely with the results of observation. In this table the letters "f. t. l." signify "full term of life" and "p. m." "period of maturity":

Animal.	Observations,			f.t.l. by calculation.
	Authority.	p. m.	f.t.l.	
		Mos. Yr.	Years.	Years.
Dormouse	Ainslie Hollis	3 .25	4–5	4.167
Guinea-pig	Flourens	7 .583	6–7	7.33
Loprabbit:				
Buck	R. O. Edwards, p. m.	9 .75	8	8.67
Doe	R. O. Edwards, p. m.	8 .667	8	8.013
		Years.		
Cat	St. G. Mivart	1	12	10.5
Cat	J. Jennings	2	15	16.67
Goat	Pegler	1.25	12	12.18
Fox	St. G. Mivart	1.5	13–14	13.76
Cattle	Ainslie Hollis	2	18	16.67
Large dogs	Dalziel, p. m.	2	15–20	16.67
English thoroughbred horse	Ainslie Hollis	4.5	30	28.62
Hog	James Long	5	30	30.7
Hippopotamus	Chambers's Encyclopædia	5	30	30.7
Lion	St. G. Mivart	6	30–40	34.67
English horse (hunter)	Blaine	6.25	35	35.63
Arab horse	Ainslie Hollis	8	40	42.00
Camel	Flourens	8	40	42.00
Man	Buffon, f. t. l.	25	90–100	89.77
Elephant	Darwin	30	100	101.4
Elephant	C. F. Holder and Indian hunter	35	120	112.35

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Professor See and His New Theory.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—In your issue of July 8, 1899, Mr. C. B. Warring refers to the fact that in the article in *McClure's Magazine* announcing Prof. T. J. J. See's new theory of world formation, no credit is given to Mr. J. Homer Lane for his prior discovery of the law of temperature on which the theory is based. The *McClure* article was only an interview with Professor See, who, in the *Atlantic Monthly* for April, had already given a full account of the new law, and had also given generous and ample credit to Mr. Lane.

B. L. EDDY.

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

"I wish to call attention to the compact lately agreed upon between the Austrian and Hungarian prime ministers and expected to pass soon the Hungarian Parliament," writes our consul at Budapest, "according to which Hungary's (or Austria's) will alone is sufficient to give notice of termination of any commercial treaty now binding on the monarchy, among which is included the treaty of 1829 with the United States. The United States recognized the duality of Austria-Hungary in its trade mark treaty of 1871. This duality, at least in commercial administration, is becoming pronounced under the new compact. One feature can not be overlooked—the consular service is now arranged by a 'convention' between the two ministries, not by an article in the compact legislated by the parliaments, as hitherto. The administration of commercial affairs in Austria-Hungary has been theoretically separate, tho joint in action, since 1867, when the two ministries of commerce were founded. On the 10th of April last I received, in common with other consular officers accredited here, a circular note from the minister of foreign affairs in Vienna announcing the publication of Hungarian commercial statistics in the French language, in a review entitled *La Hongrie Économique*, about to appear, This appears to indicate that the imperial and royal common government attaches no small importance to the administration of commerce in Hungary. By the new compact, unless the Austrian situation (race feud) should change and make the Vienna parliament again able to sit, Hungary is assured the right to cause all commercial relations with foreign countries to conform to a new protective tariff, at the end of the year 1903—that is to say, the foreign treaties will all be terminated at that time, and the new tariff, suiting Hungary's agrarian wishes, will be introduced by a special law. The joint administration of commercial affairs will continue, however, until 1907; and by January 1, 1908, Hungary will be able to say whether she cares to continue her union with Austria in commercial and other economic affairs. Hungary would thus attain the position constitutionally held by Egypt and Bulgaria, particularly by the latter, and, like her, make her own commercial treaties independently of the common government. The two men who act as referees in the commercial deliberations of the Hungarian parliament and its 'delegation' are Messrs. Julius Rosenberg and Max Falk, respectively, neither of whom is a Hungarian by race."

Consul Marshal Halstead, of Birmingham writes: The London correspondent of the Birmingham *Post* sends the following information concerning the new regulations for commercial travelers in Russia:

The Board of Trade have received from the foreign office the following translation of an explanatory notice relative to the provisions of the new Russian regulations respecting commercial travelers and their licenses, which has just been issued by the Russian Government. By article 59 of the law of the 8th of June, 1898, which imposes the industrial tax, the right of employing commercial travelers is confined to commercial firms which have paid the tax in question under class 1 and to industrial enterprises which have paid the said tax under the first three clauses. This provision applies equally to commercial firms and to industrial enterprises which may or may not possess businesses of the same kind in Russia. The tax under class 1 amounts to 500 roubles ($257) in the case of commercial firms, and to 500, 1,000, and 1,500 roubles ($257, $515, and $772) in that of industrial enterprises. Moreover, every commercial traveler must pay a personal tax of 50 roubles ($25.75) annually. Industrial enterprises which have no business of the same kind in Russia, but which carry on a wholesale trade in the empire through their commercial travelers, are placed on the same footing as commercial enterprises, and consequently pay a tax of 500 roubles, instead of that of 500 to 1,500 roubles imposed in the case of industrial enterprises. In view of the fact that the industrial tax is raised by the issue of industrial licenses, commercial travelers who wish to provide themselves with personal licenses must present for inspection either the original or a duly attested copy of the licenses issued to their employers. Commercial travelers in the employment of commercial firms or of industrial enterprises which are not provided with licenses according to the regulations, will not be permitted to carry on business until their employers have taken out the licenses in question, either on personal application or through their commercial travelers. Commercial firms or industrial enterprises provided with licenses according to the regulations may have an unlimited number of commercial travelers in their employment, on condition that each of these commercial travelers shall take out annually a personal industrial license of 50 roubles ($25.75).

Consul Martin, of Chinkiang, transmits a notice from the local commissioner of customs imposing a likin charge on rice. It reads:

"A likin charge of 5 candareens [the candareen is the hundredth part of the tael. The Chinkiang tael was valued at 68.6 cents gold on April 1, 1899] per 150 catties (200 pounds) on rice shipped at this port by steamer is to be introduced on the 15th instant. This tax is payable by native shippers of rice at the likin office previous to its being passed at the custom-house, and its payment will be certified to by the impression of a special likin seal on the application to ship, which will be accepted at the custom-house as proof. The author-

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BY
SALARIED PEOPLE

You earn your salary because you put yourself in the hands of others, and following their guidance you successfully accomplish your tasks; in other words, you need help to earn.

Have you ever sought intelligent help in saving what you have earned?

At least ninety-five per cent. of bread-winners are on salary, under the direction of others. If you cannot earn without guidance, isn't it safe to say you need help in saving, which is so much more difficult?

We can guide you to successful profitable saving from your salary, even if it is so small you have thought it impossible to spare anything from it.

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to Plan, Build, or Beatify a Home will find a valued ally in the magazine AMERICAN HOMES, the only high-class monthly devoted to such matters. Elegant, Entertaining, Instructive, Practical—not technical. 1 year $1. When you remit, add 40c. and get Mr. Barber's 1899 dollar book, "Modern Dwellings," postpaid, or Send 25c. for a 3mo. trial sub'n to AMERICAN HOMES, 61 W. Depot St. Knoxville, Tenn.

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STOCKS in some Air-Power and Liquid Air Companies are worth buying. For particulars apply to
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English Hall Clocks
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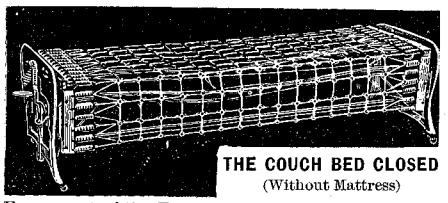

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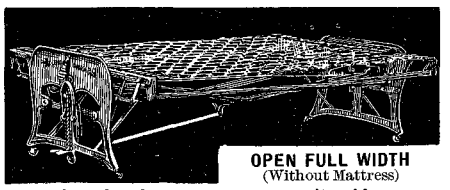
(Without Mattress)

Every part of the Frame is made of metal. It is the most hygienic concealed bed on the market.

SHOWING ONE SIDE OPEN
(Without Mattress)

Press one lever and one side of the bed easily swings open. A CHILD CAN OPERATE IT.



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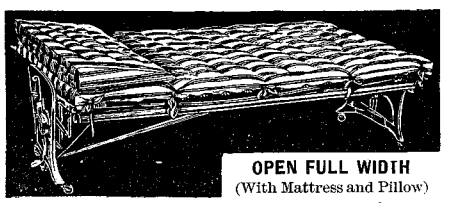
(Without Mattress)

Press the other lever and the opposite side opens. The frame is now ready for the mattress.



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Which are always in place when open or closed.

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SPECIAL OFFER We are so confident of the many merits of the Leighton Iron Couch Bed that upon receipt of the price we will send it to any reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who mentions this offer and the date of this advertisement. It can be kept and tried for ten days, and if not satisfactory it can be returned and we will cheerfully refund the money.

Greatest Comfort of Springs
Frame Entirely of Metal .. ..
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For the first time a Combination Couch and Bed is offered to the public which combines in high degree the merits of comfort, compactness, attractiveness, and absolute cleanliness.

Light and Clean .. ..
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THE ONLY COMBINATION COUCH BED WHICH CAN BE KEPT ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM ALL VERMIN

THE IMPROVED "LEIGHTON" AUTOMATIC IRON COUCH BED

GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS

The disadvantages of former couch beds and the dangers of the "folding beds" have been obviated in this comfortable and convenient couch bed. The regular sizes are as follows: closed, 25 inches wide by 6 feet 4 inches long; one side open, 39 inches wide, 6 feet 4 inches long; open full width, 50 *inches wide*, 6 *feet* 4 *inches long*.

For the Doctor's Office
It is the ideal couch and bed for the busy doctor's office. .. ..

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It admirably supplies the frequent want of "a spare bed." ..

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For dormitories or small college rooms it is an unexcelled bed. ..

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Easily movable and compact. It is splendidly fitted for cottages.

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Grade No. 1	
Iron Frame only (with Star Nat'l Springs)	$19.50
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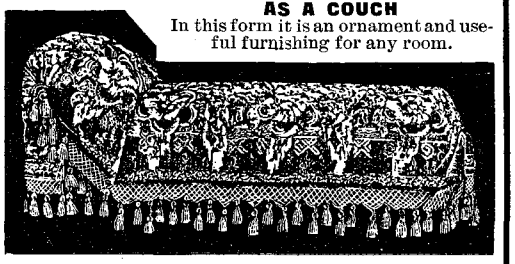
In this form it is an ornament and useful furnishing for any room.



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ities desire that applications to ship rice bear the signature of the owner, and that foreign merchants should not tender applications on behalf of natives. This arrangement does not affect the prohibition at present existing against the export of grain."

PERSONALS.

THE youngest member of the new Congress is Martin H. Glynn, chosen by the voters of the important Albany county district of New York State. He is twenty-seven years old, and his whole career offers a shining example of those equal opportunities which form the chief glory and privilege of American citizenship. He was born in the beautiful town of Kinderhook, N. Y. The future Congressman's early years were spent on a small farm, and, at the Union Free School of the neighboring village of Valatie, he pursued the usual studies preparatory to entering college. Young Glynn's parents were not greatly blessed with this world's goods, says *Success*, but the boy's ambition was not to be thwarted by any obstacle. He had determined to obtain a collegiate education, and never lost sight of his purpose. At various periods of his early life he worked on the farm, as an accountant, and in the capacity of a teacher, but always kept hammering away at his books in his own studies. After finishing at the public schools, he worked by day and studied the classics by night until he was fitted for college. He entered Fordham College, New York City, in 1890, and was graduated, four years later, at the head of a large class, carrying off most of the honors and prizes of his collegiate course. The reputation he has won caused his alma mater, last year, to honor him with the degree of master of arts.

Since leaving college he has, within five years, become a competent journalist, and is now chief editor of the Albany *Times-Union*, one of the most influential and widely circulated newspapers of the interior. He was admitted to the bar soon after taking up his residence in Albany, and, for so young a man, enjoys a considerable practise. Finally, he has entered the fierce competition of practical politics, and borne off one of the capital prizes.

THE treaty between the Spanish and Filipinos was signed in December, 1897; four months later, in April, 1898, General Primo de Rivera turned over the command to General Augustin, whose inaugural address announced that the royal government meant to carry out a system of reform which it was fondly "studying with the deliberation requisite in affairs of such importance." This obvious trickery says Lieutenant Calkins in *Harper's Magazine*, was not the lowest expedient which Augustin was forced to employ; three weeks later, while Manila lay helpless under the guns of the American squadron, a consultative assembly was formed, composed largely of recent rebels. Even Baldanero Aguinaldo, the brutal cousin of the humane Don Emilio, was invited to join this absurd council. Naturally, Don Pedro A. Paterno was made president of the assembly which he had planned and promised in his famous treaty. Only two meetings were held before the majority resumed their revolutionary allegiance. Henceforth Paterno was reduced to drafting loyal addresses and projects of constitutional compromise. Among all his still-born petitions the most curious relates to his reward for his services as a negotiator. He asked the bounty given to Columbus—a Castilian dukedom and a perpetual pension—besides $1,000,000 in hand; all this for the futile treaty of Biaknabató. The sordid side of this compact can not be ignored. It is charged that Aguinaldo took a bribe, and that he did not "stay bought"—a charge of deeper import to the trading politician than to the historian, after all. It can be shown by the records of the English courts at Hongkong that his share of the fund was one thirty-seventh part of $400,000 (silver), and that an injunction restrained him from grasp-

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One-Piece Collar Button

Made of One Piece of Metal Without Seam or Joint.....

You get a new one without charge in case of accident of any kind. Best for **Ladies' Shirt-Waists** and **Children's Dresses. The Story of a Collar Button** gives all particulars. Postal us for it. All jewelers sell **Krementz** buttons.

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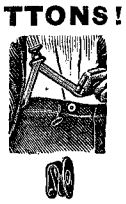
DON'T SEW ON BUTTONS!

Bachelor's Buttons made with **Improved Washburne Patent Fasteners** slip on in a jiffy. Press a little lever—they hold like grim death, but don't injure the fabric. Instantly released when desired. By mail, 10c. each. Illus. catalogue, showing collar buttons and other useful novelties made with these fasteners, free on request.



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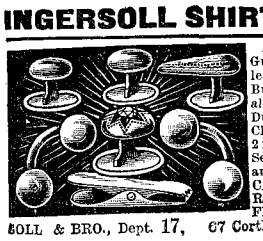
INGERSOLL SHIRT SET, 15c.



All Rolled Gold Plate; Guaranteed to Wear at least a year. All the Lever Buttons shown in cut, *also* a Pair of Latest Style Dumb-Bells and Nickel Tie Clasp. Postpaid for **15c.** 2 for 25c.; $1.25 Doz. This Set would cost **60c.** in any store. SEND for Pig CATALOGUE of JEWELRY and other Goods FREE. R. H. INGERSOLL & BRO., Dept. 17, 67 Cortlandt St., N. Y. CITY.

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ing more. One of his former cabinet brought suit in April, 1898, and his claim was thus recognized. Aguinaldo may be blamed for delaying the distribution of this trust fund, but it is to be remembered that he had reason to doubt the intentions of Spain toward the Philippines, and that every week of delay in carrying out the contract for reform was bound to deepen his distrust. Moreover, after the destruction of the *Maine*, he must have counted on advantage to his cause from the relations between Spain aud the United States, That America had any direct intentions concerning the Philippines he had no reason to anticipate. Therefore he kept his revolutionary council and their fund well in hand, counting on getting their signatures to make that fund available for renewing the war when fortune favored the cause. The money seems to have been made to assist in the purchase of arms for the conquest of Cavite province in May, 1898, that campaign having been fought with weapons purchased abroad or captured from the Spanish troops, and not with the remnants which the Filipinos were allowed to take from the arsenal after its capture by Admiral Dewey.

PRINCE CHILKOW, the Russian minister for railways, worked as an ordinary mechanic in the locomotive works at Liverpool, after which he became a railway guard, and afterward station master at an English town.

AH YU, a Chinaman who enlisted in the United States navy in 1884, and who was on the flagship *Olympia*, is now an invalid from some sort of lung trouble, and has, accordingly, received a pension of $30 a month. He has the distinction of being the first Chinese pensioner of the Government.

HERR HERRMANN SCHULZE, of Delitzsch, to whose memory a monument was unveiled at Berlin last week, was one of the most interesting figures in the commencement of the great Socialistic movement in Germany. By birth and training he had no sympathy with the working classes. His father was a burgomeister of his native town, and the young Schulze was educated for the law. He served as judge in Berlin and elsewhere, and in 1848 was chosen to represent his native district in the National Assembly at Berlin. During his term he was made a member of a committee to investigate the distress then prevailing among the working classes. As a result he devised a system of cooperation and resigned from the magistracy in order to devote his life to the work. He established cooperative savings and loan institutions and numberless cooperative societies for the purchase of raw material to be used in manufacture. He died in 1883.

THE French have laid claim to Admiral Dewey on the ground that he descends from a Huguenot family named De Huoy, and the Belgians have put in a plea for him as De Wey.

MISS E. P. BAGLEY recently died in St. Helena, at the age of ninety. She was one of the few remaining persons on that island who had known and spoken with Napoleon—when he was a prisoner there.

ARIZONA furnishes us with a woman jockey, Emma Bagwill, who is one of a very few women who ride in regular races against jockeys of the opposite sex. She began riding at the age of twelve years, and to the Indians about Carson is still known by her maiden name of Emma Trapp. She suspected that her husband, who had some running horses, was being defrauded by dishonest jockeys, and determined to help him by doing the riding herself.

RUSSELL SAGE, at eighty-three, says he can feel that his has been an absolutely successful life. "Everything I have tried for I have got," he says. "All my ideals I have realized. Of course, now I have to improve things, to work right on and carry on my work. But I am satisfied."

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY Pittsburgh.
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A DWELLING house in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., built one hundred years ago, has always been painted with Pure White Lead and Linseed Oil—nothing else.

There is not a crack, blister, blemish or imperfection of any kind in the paint. Makers of mixtures, beat this record if you can!

Be sure the brand is right. Those in margin are genuine, and made by "old Dutch process."

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also folder showing picture of house painted in different designs or various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Confiding.—"I never saw a man of more confiding disposition than Barber." "That's Barber all right. Why, he even believes his own lies."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The Obliging Camera.—MAUD: "Do you like to have men flatter you?"

ETHEL: "Oh, I don't mind, if they happen to be photographers."—*Bazar.*

A Remarkable Uncle.—"My uncle grows strawberries so big that six will fill a quart box." "I'd be ashamed to have an uncle who would use that kind of quart boxes."—*Chicago Record.*

Uneasy.—"We must stand by the Administration!" roared the orator. "But the Administration keeps shifting about," pleaded one of the tired members.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Needed Them.—"Julius, I thought you weren't going to speak to the Smiths any more." "Well, Julia, I had to borrow their little boy to see me send off these rockets."—*Detroit Free Press.*

May Catch Him Now.—"Good news from the Philippines," he said, as he looked up from his paper. "What is it?" "It is reported that Aguinaldo is overtrained."—*Chicago Evening Post.*

A Distinction.—LANDLADY: "Isn't this a good chicken?"

BOARDER: "It may have been a good chicken morally, but physically it was a wreck."—*Judge.*

How to Tell.—MARTHA: "Do you really believe those are real diamonds that Mrs. Karett wears?"

MINNA: "I hardly know what to think. They look genuine; but she talks enough about them for rhinestones."—*Boston Transcript.*

Found Out.—"Tell Mr. Cuthbert I'm out." "I haf alreaty told him madame is in." "Then say when you came upstairs you found me out." "But, madame, he alreaty says he has found you out, and zat is vy he must see madame."—*Pick-Me-Up.*

No Chance.—"Yes, sir; I have always felt that my legislative career was a dead failure." "Why so?" "Just because the party I represented was so overwhelmingly strong in the legislature

ARTIFICIAL DIGESTION.

Science has made great strides in the last century. The achievements in the science of the preparation of foods are truly wonderful.

A chemist who has been making a series of experiments with a view of rendering cereal foods easy of digestion, has discovered that uncooked, or improperly cooked cereals, were, to a great degree, responsible for chronic stomach troubles from which countless thousands suffer.

These experiments show that by a certain treatment, the grains can be artificially digested, and the starch which abounds in cereals converted into dextrin, thus not only rendering the combination of grains, which is called Granola, easy of digestion, but giving it that rich, nutty flavor that every one so much enjoys.

This achievement marks a new era in the scientific preparation of foods, and a series of experiments in the greatest laboratory of hygiene in this country convinces the makers that Granola is one of the greatest discoveries in the food line that has been produced in this century.

These experiments not only show that Granola can be digested by the weakest stomach, but that its manner of preparation and the grains that enter into it, give this palatable food three times the nutrition and strengthening properties of beef, making it the most economical and nutritious food in existence.

Granola needs no preparation by the cook, all it requires is the addition of a little milk, and a delicious meal is ready in a second at a cost of one cent a person.

Leading grocers can supply Granola. Each package bears a picture of the famous Battle Creek, Mich., Sanitarium.

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CURES CATARRH COLDS HAY FEVER

EUCALOL has cured thousands, and will cure you. To prove its merits we will send FREE on receipt of 4 cents in stamps, a 25 cent package of EUCALOL.

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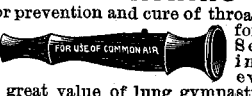
Unequalled for prevention and cure of throat and lung diseases, also for strengthening voice. Sent post-paid for $1.25 including the best work ever published on the great value of lung gymnastics, by Dr. Patchen. Send 2-cent stamp for testimonials to



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that a single vote was worth little or nothing."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Creditors Uneasy Too.—BRIGGS: "It makes me uneasy to owe a cent."

GRIGGS: "I'm glad that I don't feel that way."

BRIGGS: "Why?"

GRIGGS: "Why? I'd have the St. Vitus' dance."—*Puck.*

The Fatalist.—BACON: "I see a Cuban radish grown this year near Manacas weighed eight pounds."

EGBERT: "I knew something would happen as soon as we got a foothold on Cuban soil."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Where He Was.—"Mr. White," said a lawyer to a witness in the box, "at the time these papers were executed you were speculating, were you not?" "Yes, sir." "Were you in oil?" "I was." "And what are you now in?" "Bankruptcy," was the solemn reply.—*Tit-Bits.*

In Philadelphia.—AERONAUT: "I'm going to Philadelphia next week to give a balloon ascension and want some handbills printed."

NEW YORK PRINTER.—"Yes, sir; how would this do?—'Professor Parryshoot will rise from the dead at 4:30 sharp.'"—*Puck.*

A Little Bird.—The military man walked nervously back and forth till his spurs jingled like sleigh-bells. Stopping abruptly before the woman who had confronted him, he asked: "How do you know all these things about my past?" "A little bird told me." "'Sdeath!" he hissed; "another round-robin!"—*Washington Star.*

In Kansas.—"Here's an example of how familiarity breeds contempt," he said, as he looked over the top of his paper at the rest of the family. "What is it?" "This is a Kansas paper, and under the head of 'Local Jottings' it says: 'Three or four cyclones ripped through the village since our last issue."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Speaking from Experience.—MASTER: "Tombs, this is an example in subtraction. Seven boys went down to a pond to bathe, but two of them had been told not to go in the water. Now, can you tell me how many went in?"

TOMBS: "Yes, sir; seven."—*Tid-Bits.*

Deliberate.—"You villagers seem to be a rather deliberate lot of people." "I s'pose we be. There wuz a feller drowned down in the creek a spell ago. He yelled 'Help, help!' afore he went down th' last time, an' th' editor of th' village paper heard him an' went back to the office an' put in his paper two 'help wanted' ads. an' charged 'em up to th' estate, by gum!"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Poor Dewey.—"It's too bad," said Mrs. Corntossel. "What's the matter?" inquired her husband. "I'm kind o' sorry for Mr. Dewey. He seems to be a nice accommodatin' man, who wouldn't want to hurt any one's feelin's. But if he drinks all the drinks an' wears all the clothes that have been named after him he's goin' to be mighty uncomfortable."—*Washington Evening Star.*

Held Up.—MRS. JAGGS (time 2 A.M.): "What in the world kept you so late?"

MR. JAGGS: "W-why (hic), m' dear, jus' as I was comin' (hic) 'long, firsht shing know'd was held up by shix or sheven highwaym'n on (hic) darksh street."

MRS. JAGGS: "Well, it's a good thing they happened to be there to hold you up. You never could have done it yourself."—*Chicago News.*

Confused.—"Well," said the Filipino chief, "have you succeeded in inciting those back-country Tagals to rebellion?" "I made some progress," was the answer; "I have at least made them realize there is some sort of unusual disturbance in progress." Did you fire their hearts with patriotism?" "Not exactly. It'll take time. I asked one of them who the greatest Filipino is, and he said he wasn't sure whether it was Atkinaldo or Aguinson."—*Washington Star.*

The Ways of Providence.—WIDOW JACKSON: "W'y, it was like dis way, parson. My husband wen up on de hill-top to pray for rain and got struck by lightning."

PARSON JOHNSON: "But yo' musn't lose faith in prayer, sister."

WIDOW JACKSON (complacently): "Oh, no, parson! Dat proves de Lord do answer prayer. Not always in de way we ask for it, but in a way dat'll be best for all hands."—*Judge.*

Out of Date.—"What's that?" asked the rich man, who was buying a few paintings. "That's Pegasus," replied the dealer. "Pegasus, you know, was a winged horse." "Send it back to the artist and tell him to put the wings on an automobile, and I'll buy it," said the rich man.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

Current Events.

Monday, August 28.

—The Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment is enthusiastically received at Pittsburg, and **President McKinley makes a speech** in honor of the American troops in the Philippines.

—The **American Bar Association** meets at Buffalo.

—The decision of the **Interstate Commerce Commission** in cases involving the relative rates on export and domestic traffic is made public.

—The correspondent of the Associated Press at Havana writes that "the **Cubans are ripe for annexation.**"

—Admiral **Dewey is enthusiastically received at Nice,** France.

Tuesday, August 29.

—D. W. Schackleford, Democrat, is elected in Missouri **to succeed the late Congressman Richard P. Bland.**

—It is announced that the taking of the **Cuban census** will be begun October 1.

—The battleship *Alabama* **makes her trial trip.**

—It is announced from London that **Russia and England have agreed** to settle their difficulties at Hankow, China, by arbitration.

—M. de Freycinet, ex-Premier of France, testifies before the **Dreyfus court-martial.**

Wednesday, August 30.

—Ohio Democrats nominate **John R. McLean** for **governor.**

—The insular commission submits to Secretary Root a code of laws providing for the establishment of **a civil government in Puerto Rico.**

—A **provisional government is proclaimed in San Domingo** by the adherents of Jiminez.

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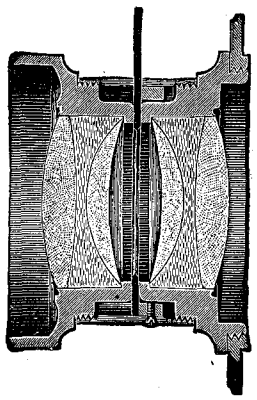

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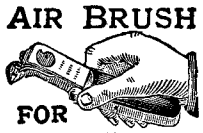

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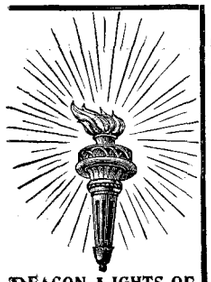

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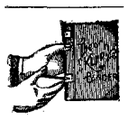

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Thursday, August 31.

—**Secretary of the Navy Long** asks for $18,000,000 for the coming year.

—The annual **report of the Commissioner of Pensions** is made public.

—**President Figuereo of the Republic of San Domingo resigns** at the demand of the revolutionists.

—The **Belgian Chamber of Deputies rejects a motion** to revise the constitution.

—An attempt is made **to assassinate the President of Chile** with a dynamite bomb.

—A treaty of commerce and navigation is signed between **Japan and Greece.**

Friday, September 1.

—It is announced that **Admiral Sampson,** at his own request, will be relieved of the command of the North Atlantic Squadron, after the Dewey celebration.

—Five of the **negro rioters at Darien, Ga.,** are convicted by the jury.

—General **Alger declines a nomination** for mayor of Detroit.

—The **resignation of President Figuereo of San Domingo** leads to disorder and rioting at the capital.

—Six hundred **lives are lost by floods** in Japan.

Saturday, September 2.

—The **President and Mrs. McKinley** return to Washington.

—The War Department makes public a report from Gen. Leonard Wood on the sanitary and social **conditions in Santiago and Puerto Principe.**

—It is announced that all of the **Detroit breweries** have been purchased by the American Malting Company.

—The Sixth Infantry captures the Filipino town of Argogula; **President Schurman, of the Philippine Commission,** holds a long conference with the President and Secretary of State.

—It is reported that the **Transvaal government has consented to a conference** with the British agent at Cape Town.

Sunday, September 3.

—General Otis reports the completion of the **railroad from Manila to Angeles.**

—The state officials of Georgia present a claim of **$90,000 for arms and ammunition purchased before the Civil War.**

—General Brooke reports from Havana that **the Cuban army has been paid** at the rate agreed upon and that of the $3,000,000 set apart for that purpose, there is a balance of $400,000.

—The Secretary of War designates the Hongkong and Shanghai banking corporation as **depository of the department of the Philippine Islands.**

—Almost complete returns from the Referendum on the question of **Australian Federation** shows 31,500 votes in favor of, and 27,000 against.

Monday, September 4.

—Chief **Justice Chambers of Samoa** arrives in Washington and confers with the President.

—The thirty-third National **G. A. R. Encampment** is opened in Philadelphia with a parade of naval veterans reviewed by the President.

—The *Columbia* **defeats the** *Defender* by more than ten minutes in the last of the trial races off Newport.

—At the Dreyfus court-martial, an alleged Servian refugee testifies against the prisoner; President Loubet has summoned the **French Senate to sit as a high court** to try all persons accused of treason.

—Admiral **Dewey arrives at Gibraltar** and is warmly received by the British commandant.

—The **Trades Union Congress opens** at Plymouth, England.

—A site is granted by the corporation of Dublin for the proposed **statue to Charles Stewart Parnell.**

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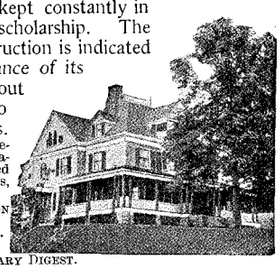

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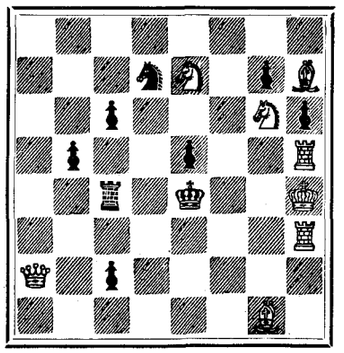
Problem 412.

BY P. F. BLAKE.

Second Prize *Brighton Society* Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

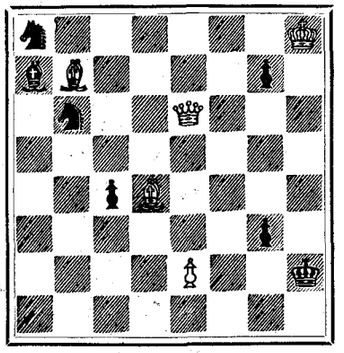
White mates in two moves.

Problem 413.

Contributed to THE LITERARY DIGEST

by W. A. SHINKMAN.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 406.

Key-move, Kt—B 5.

No. 407.

1. P—B 4 / K—Kt 5	2. Q—Q R 3, ch / K x Q (must)	3. B—K 7, mate
1. ..... / K—Q 5	2. B—B 7 Q mates on Q 6, Q 3, or K 5 / Any	3.
1. ..... / B x P	2. Q—K 3, ch / K—Q 3	3. Q—K 7, mate
	2. ..... / K—Kt 5	3. P—R 3, mate
1. ..... / P x Kt or Kt 8	2. Q—K 5, ch / K x P	3. Q—B 7, mate

Very many solvers were caught by P—B 7, answered by B—Q 7; If 2 Q—K 5, K—B 3; and no mate next move.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston. Elizabeth City, N. C.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; W. Müller, New York City; V. Brent, New Orleans; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; "Merope," Cincinnati.

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(407): "A capital combination, with a cute and curious key"—I. W. B.; "First-class"—F. H. J.; "Quite a puzzler"—C. D. S.; "Beautiful"—C. F. P.; "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth"—J. G. L.; "No machine-work in this"—T. R. D.; "It's the last move one would choose to do the trick"—W. M.; "Fine combination"—V. B.; Ranks with the best"—A K.

A K. got 404 and 405; T. R. D., 405; C. D. D. D. E. T., and W. A. P., 404; J. G. L., 403. W. H. H. C., Canadian, Tex., got 402, 404, and 405.

For New Solvers.

Several new solvers have written concerning time-limit for solution, etc. We haven't any time-limit. Send solution as soon as possible. If you do not see your name with the solvers of a problem, you will understand that your solution did not reach us in time, or else you failed.

The Saratoga Tournament.

NEW YORK WINS INTERSTATE MATCH.

The twelfth annual midsummer meeting of the New York State Chess Association began at Saratoga on August 28. In the match for the *Staats-Zeitung* Cup Lipschutz won. In the Interstate match, Massachusetts failed to send a team, so that the old rivals—New York and Pennsylvania—had it all to themselves. New York was represented by Lipschutz, Halpern, Marshall, Hanham, Karpinski, Weeks, and Roething. Pennsylvania sent Kemeny, Voigt, Bampton, Stuart, Young, Shipley, and McCutcheon. The score stood:

New York.		*Pennsylvania.*	
Lipschutz	6½	Kemeny	4½
Marshall	4½	Shipley	4
Halpern	4	Bampton	4
Weeks	3½	Voigt	3½
Roething	3	D. Stuart	2½
Karpinski	2½	Young	2
Hanham	2½	McCutcheon	2
Total	26½	Total	22½

Lipschutz won first prize, Kemeny and Marshall divided second and third prizes, and Shipley, Bampton, and Halpern divided fourth and fifth prizes.

In 1897, New York won by a score of 25½ to 23½, while last year Pennsylvania made the astonishing score of 30 to 19.

Nebraska Chess-Association Tournament.

The first summer tournament of the Nebraska Chess-Association was played at Dannebrog, August 2, 3, and 4. The date selected was unfortunate, inasmuch as more than half of the members who expressed a desire to be present were, for a variety of reasons unable to attend. Only nine took part in the tournament, but they had an enjoyable time and played very good Chess for amateurs. Those present were Dr. A. E. Bartoo and C. O. Rettenmayer, Arcadia; F. W. Biddle and J. M. Bruner, Omaha; John L. Clark, Platte Center; C. Q. De France, of Lincoln; Nelson Hald and M. F. Winchester, Dannebrog; and Judge S. H. Sedgwick, York. Thirty-four out of 36 scheduled games were played. Mr. Biddle won first place with the title of Over-the-Board Champion of the Association for 1899.

The following game between N. Hald and C. Q. De France, president and secretary respectively of the association, shows how the secretary played a Pillsbury trick on the unsuspecting president.

Ruy Lopez.

DE FRANCE. *White.*	HALD. *Black.*	DE FRANCE. *White.*	HALD. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	10 Kt—B 3	B—B 4?
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	11 B—Kt 5!	Q—K sq
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	12 Kt—K 4	B—Kt 3?
4 Castles	Kt x P	13 Kt—B 6 ch!	P x Kt
5 P—Q 4	B—K 2	14 B x P	P—Q 4
6 Q—K 2	Kt—Q 3	15 Kt—Kt 5	B—K B 4?
7 B x Kt	Kt P x B	16 Q—R 5	Kt—Q sq
8 P x P	Kt—Kt 2	17 Q—R 6	Resigns.
9 R—K sq	Castles		

Games from the London Tournament.

LASKER AND PILLSBURY'S SECOND GAME.

The first game between these two young masters was a Draw. The second game should also have been a Draw; but the American wasn't satisfied with this, and in trying to win, he lost. The turning-point of the game is Black's 22d move. He had put up an almost perfect defense, but now he attempts an attack, which permitted the wily Lasker to institute proceedings which weakened Black's King's-side Pawns and, finally, won one of them. This is a splendid example of Lasker's end-play.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

LASKER. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*	LASKER. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	39 R—R 7 ch	K—Q sq
2 Kt—K B 3	P—Q B 4	40 P—B 3	R—K 7
3 P—K 3	Kt—Q B 3	41 B—Kt 4	B—Kt 3
4 P—B 4	B Px P	42 B—K 7 ch	K—B sq
5 B P x P	Q x P	43 B—Kt 5	B—B 2
6 Kt—B 3	Q—Q R 4.	44 R—R 5	K—Q 2
7 Kt x P	Kt x Kt	45 R—R 7 ch	K—B 3
8 Q x Kt	P—K 4	46 R—B 7	R—K 8
9 Q—Q 5	Q x Q	47 B—R 6	R—K 7
10 Kt x Q	B—Q 3	48 K—B 5	B—Q 3
11 B—B 4	Kt—K 2	49 K—K 5	R—K Kt 7
12 Castles	B—K 3	50 B—Kt 7	R—Kt 3 ch
13 R—Q sq	B x Kt	51 K—B 5	R—Kt 6
14 B x B	Kt x B	52 K—K 4	R—Kt 4
15 R x Kt	Castles, Q R	53 B—B 6	R—R 4
16 B—Q 2	B—B 2	54 R—K t 7	B—B 4
17 R x R ch	R x R	55 R—Kt 6	K—Q 2
18 B—B 3	P—B 3	56 B—Kt 5	B—K 2
19 R—Q B sq	P—Q Kt 3	57 K—B 5	B—B 4
20 K—B sq	K—Kt 2	58 R-Kt 7 ch	K—B 3
21 K—K 2	P—Q R 4	59 K—K 6	R—R 6
22 P—Q R 4	P—Q Kt 4	60 R—K B 7	R—Kt 6
23 P x P	R—Q 4	61 R—B 5	B—Q 3
24 R—Q R sq	R x P	62 P—K 4	R—R 6
25 R—R 4	K—Kt 3	63 B—K 7	B—B 2
26 R—R 4	P—R 3	64 B—Kt 4	R—R 3 ch
27 R—K Kt 4	P—K Kt 4	65 R—B 6	R—R 4
28 R—Q B 4	P—B 4	66 K-K 7 dis ch	K—Kt 4
29 P—K Kt 4	P x P	67 B—Q 6	R—R 2 ch
30 R x P	K—B 4	68 K—K 6	B—Q sq
31 P—R 4	P x P	69 R—B 8	B—R 5
32 R x P	R—Kt 3	70 B x P	K—B 3
33 K—Q 3	R—Q 3 ch	71 R—B 8 ch	K—Kt 2
34 K—K 4	R—K Kt 3	72 R—K R 8	R—K 2 ch
35 P—Kt 4 ch	P x P	73 K—Q 6	R x B
36 B x P ch	K—B 3	74 K x R	B—K 8
37 B—B 3	R—Kt 7	75 K—K 6	Resigns.
38 R x P ch	K—Q 2		

SHORT AND FULL OF SNAP.

Bishop's Gambit.

TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	SCHLECHTER. *Black.*	TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	SCHLECHTER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	10 B x Kt	P x B
2 P—K B 4	P x P	11 Kt—Q 5	B—R 4
3 B—B 4	Kt—K B 3	12 P x P	Q x P
4 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—B 3	13 Kt—Kt 5	Q—Kt 3
5 Kt—B 3	B—Kt 5	14 Kt x K B P	R x Kt
6 Castles	Castles	15 Kt—K 7 ch	Kt x Kt
7 P—K 5	Kt—Kt 5	16 B x R ch	Q x B
8 P—Q 4	P—Q 3	17 R x Q	Resigns.
9 P—K R 3	Kt—K 6		

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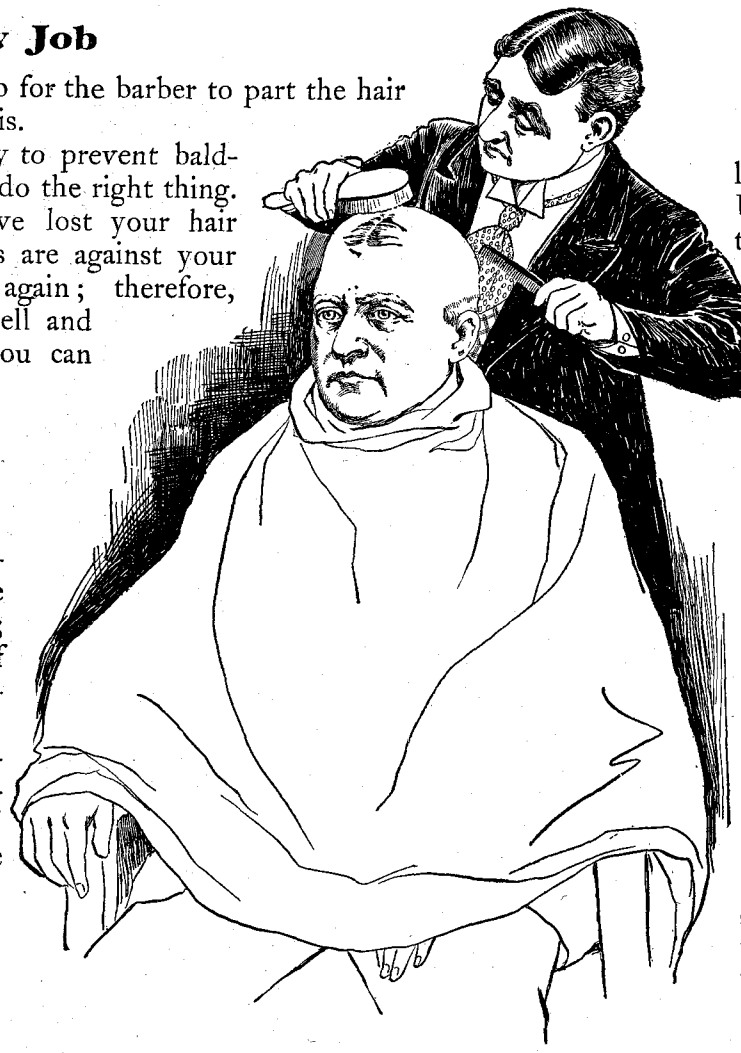

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